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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 61



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN DID NOT SURPRISE GOVERNMENT

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 18 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Karl-Heinz Janssen: "China on the Lookout"]

[Text] "When wind and rain are imminent, the swallows have a lot to do" (Mao to Nixon).

The Chinese had sensed it. While the NATO ministers--after their laborious Brussels rocket conference--went away for the Christmas Holidays without any misgivings, the People's Republic was already concentrating troops in the vicinity of the Afghan border--apparently in anticipation of a Soviet invasion of China's western neighbor. Not far from the mountains, where the so-called Wakhan Tip points like the barrel of a drawn pistol at the Karakorum highway that now links China and Pakistan, the Chinese deployed artillery and tanks. Several weeks before the Soviet invasion of Kabul, the Chinese had transferred 10 divisions from the upper course of the Yangtze River to the border province of Sinkiang. This desolate and desert region which for decades has been a bone of contention between the two communist world powers could be defended only with great difficulty in the event of war, but it is in this region that the Chinese rocket testing and nuclear installations are located.

Of all statesmen and military leaders of the non-Soviet world, none were less surprised by the Russian invasion than the Chinese. What they had predicted for a long time and what no one in the West wanted to believe any longer had happened after all: The Soviet devil, of whom they had talked so fervently and frequently, had dropped his mask and there appeared the aggressive, rapacious superpower bent on hegemony. "The Soviet Union had planned this military invasion of Afghanistan for a long time," the Chinese Government stated. "This is its first momentous step in an advance toward the south, to the Indian Ocean, in an attempt to gain control of the sea-routes, an important part of the Soviet strategy that aims to occupy the oil-producing regions, in order to outflank Europe and to attain world supremacy." A little later, the PEOPLE'S DAILY followed suit: Although the Soviet Union had lunged toward the south, Europe remained its principal target.

This--to many Europeans unusual--assessment of the situation conforms with the analyses that in the last few years have persistently been presented to Western visitors to Beijing. At the same time, the Chinese offered suggestions as to the best way of meeting the Soviet threat: Western Europe, Japan and the countries of the Third World should join up with China in an antihegemonic unity front, naturally under the protection of the nuclear superpower, the United States. After the bitter lesson of Afghanistan, the defense expert of the Christian Democrats, Manfred Woerner, who was the first to be informed of this idea (fall 1977) by the Chinese deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, has now publicly demanded that NATO include China as well in its security planning.

Should the West play the Chinese card then? And if so, is it a trump card? The Soviets are bound to be affected--more so than by all the sanctions imposed by President Carter--by the military cooperation between the United States and China that was instituted with the visit to Beijing by the American secretary of defense, Harold Brown. Since the Soviet attack on the CSSR in August 1968, China has systematically worked toward this outcome. At that time, the men close to Mao had realized with terrifying clarity that Leonid Brezhnev could in the same fashion (internationalist duty, pre-arranged call for help by a faction loyal to Moscow, fraternal military assistance) apply his doctrine of the limited sovereignty of communist states to China as well. It is possible that the United States--in the midst of the Vietnam War--assisted the Russians: At the climax of the Chinese Cultural Revolution, American and Soviet military circles toyed with the idea of destroying through a preemptive strike the Chinese nuclear capacities in the Lop Nor desert. For Mao and Zhou Enlai, the Czechoslovak crisis was the occasion (some historians claim the pretext) for opening their country and getting it out from under the two-front threat.

Juggling Three Balls

President Nixon and his security advisor, Henry Kissinger, enjoyed this play with the three balls--although their expectations regarding the triangle that indeed "changed the world" (Nixon) differed from those of the Chinese. While intending to use China as a lever, in order to make the Soviet Union more inclined toward a policy of detente, they never considered trumping the Soviet Union with the Chinese card. In the new world harmony, the United States were supposed to adopt a position equidistant to the two other powers and to treat them the same. This political principle, which had been strictly adhered to by Nixon's successor Ford and which at first was observed by Jimmy Carter as well, is now in consequence of the Afghan crisis in danger of being abandoned.

As is confirmed by his memoirs, Henry Kissinger did not want this sudden change. He took care not to panic the Russians and to avoid being led by the Chinese into a permanent clinch with the Soviet Union. Rather, America was to be the smiling third party benefiting from the clash of the red giants by being on good terms with both. Simply to play off--in the manner

of tavern regulars--China against the Soviet Union would have been much too crude to the subtle Harvard professor who had studied the peace-preserving "concert" of the great powers in the 19th century: "In this game, the objective was to maintain the equilibrium." The United States must never find itself in a situation, in which each of the other two powers had more options than America.

Kissinger claims he wanted no more than a medium-term marriage of convenience between Washington and Beijing. The marriage broker left nothing to chance. During Nixon's visit to China, even the toasts were fixed in advance in writing. With an irony which now seems ghastly the former foreign minister notes in his memoirs that the only spontaneous toast that Nixon allowed himself "sounded as though he proposed a military alliance to the Chinese."

The elan of 1972 did not last long. The road toward normalization of relations was long and rocky. Not only on account of the calamity concerning the American protegee Taiwan--a problem which was verbally played up by the Chinese, but which in practice was treated as a second- or third-rank question. For the time being, the two partners were too involved in their own internal difficulties (Gang of Four, Watergate); noticeably, Beijing too began to fear that America might callously opt for detente with the Russians to the prejudice of the third party. The American foreign policy planners in their turn began to regard the Chinese warnings against a new "Munich" as a nuisance.

Toward the end of 1978, President Carter suddenly showed a suspicious interest in settling the Chinese problem, in establishing normal diplomatic relations and in dropping Taiwan. The communist coup d'etat in Afghanistan in April 1978 and the Islamic revolution in Iran probably accelerated the development--both events upset the regional equilibrium in the Arabic-Asian "crisis arc" (Brzezinski) and also alarmed the Chinese leaders; for Hua Guofeng had just taken the side of the Shah, who as the (greatly overrated) ruler of an emerging great power appeared to guarantee stability in this area. The Chinese were ready again to assure themselves of American backing before being compelled to intervene by the Vietnamese-Soviet maneuvers in Indochina.

Masterfully as well as insolently, Deng Xiaoping use his visit to America as a smoke screen, behind which China prepared for an "educational campaign" against the arrogant Vietnam. The United States' lax response to this cynical act of aggression by its new friend may have encouraged the Soviets to try something similar at their southern flank, in Afghanistan. As early as April 1979, Moscow spread rumors about the Chinese: The Russians claimed that together with Pakistanis, Americans and Egyptians, the Chinese were engaged in training in special camps Afghan refugees as guerillas. PRAVDA threatened to take serious measures, if this support for the Moslem insurgents were to be continued.

At any rate, China appears to have supplied the rebels--via the new highway across the Karakorum highlands--with light weapons and ammunition. Since the mountainous border region between Afghanistan and China is presently snowed under, the new supplies promised must likewise be delivered via this highway. The strategic importance of the highway imparts some credibility to the Soviet claim that in this region--just as in a region further east toward Bengal--China wants to secure a corridor leading to warm southern waters. It is one of the curiosities of the Soviet-Chinese power struggle that the two powers accuse each other of being bent on supremacy and imperialist conquests in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Clumsy Epigones

In his latest statement, Brezhnev showed disdain for the China. He only indirectly referred to them as "accomplices" and "stooges" of imperialism. His main thrust was directed at the United States. In the long term, however, the more dangerous enemy will be China, which even now is openly trying to mobilize the peoples of the whole world against the Soviet Union (and as was shown by the UN vote on Afghanistan, they have been quite successful).

Henry Kissinger was wrong when in 1971 he lectured his president, telling him that the greatest advantage of the American China initiative was "the favorable effect it will have on the Soviet Union." He had planned his game with the three balls (or five, if one includes Western Europe and Japan) all too masterfully and--like Bismarck, his great diplomatic model--had not taken into consideration that the epigones might be too clumsy for such artistry. Even without the crisis in Afghanistan, Defense Secretary Brown would have traveled to Beijing: As early as mid-November, Japanese government circles claimed that America and China had in principle agreed loosely to engage in military cooperation and that Washington hoped in this way to be able to reduce the renewed Soviet pressure on NATO and the Near East.

As late as 9 January, President Carter--addressing members of Congress--seemingly sensibly refused to play the Chinese card: He stated that this would merely serve to aggravate the China-induced paranoia of the Russians and to intensify their obstinacy in Afghanistan. At the same time, however, his defense secretary stated in Beijing that America and China wanted to stay "strong and secure" and defend their vital interests. Obviously, the military cooperation is more extensive than is indicated by the scant information from Beijing. To be sure, America is not expected to supply arms: Since the negative experience with their Russian friends, but also on account of traditional xenophobia, the Chinese are afraid of "technicians" and "advisers" who would have to instruct their army in the handling of the weapons. But the Chinese do want the equipment and installations necessary for the production of modern weapons. In addition, it is planned to rearm their common ally Pakistan, to exchange military missions and instructors and to discuss common security interests. As the first communist state, China will

be given access to the pictures by the planned observation satellite "Landsat II."

China's national defense--on the ground, at sea, and in the air--still lags 15 years behind the armament level of the United States. In order to be able to modernize its armed forces, China needs an extended breather that can be provided only by the American friend, unless it deigns to accept diplomatic detente with Russia. During this dangerous phase, will and can the Soviet Union passively watch China develop into an equal military power? Or will Brezhnev next month, when the Chinese-Soviet negotiations are resumed in Beijing, rush forward and seek safety in detente?

Nixon and Kissinger did not have any doubts that America must never condone a Russian attack on China. In this respect, the situation has not changed. But in his memoirs, Kissinger also uses the image of a tightrope walker: "We had to keep from leaning over to either side, for otherwise we would have plunged into the abyss."

8760

CSO: 3103

'JIEFANG RIBAO' ON NEED FOR DETERMINATION FOR MODERNIZATION

OW270600 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[Report on 27 January JIEFANG RIBAO Commentator's article: "We Should Have a Revolutionary Determination in Order to Undertake the Four Modernizations"]

[Summary] The article says: We have entered the 1980s, which is a period crucial to the accomplishment of the Four Modernizations. During this extraordinary period, we should undertake three great tasks: to continue to oppose hegemonism and maintain peace in the world when we handle international affairs, to continue to make efforts to return Taiwan to the embrace of our motherland and complete the unification of our motherland, and to step up economic construction and undertake the Four Modernizations. The three great tasks are centered on the objective of accomplishing the Four Modernizations. In the past, we emphasized revolutionary determination when we were waging the revolutionary war and later on when we were engaged in economic construction while the whole nation is working for the Four Modernizations."

The article says: We communists should struggle unrelentingly to realize our party's correct political line under any circumstances. Our present political line calls for uniting the people of all nationalities throughout the country, mobilizing all positive factors and making concerted efforts to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a modern and powerful socialist country.

"The JIEFANG RIBAO commentator's article points out: It is heartening that since the smashing of the "gang of four," the great majority of cadres and masses have been elated by the Four-Modernizations program formulated by the Party Central Committee. Full of confidence and determination, they are working hard at their workposts. However, there are also some comrades who are pessimistic and disappointed when they see the many difficulties and problems facing us. They lack confidence in the future of the Four Modernizations and even have doubts about the superiority of socialism and about our party's ability in leading the Four Modernizations program. Someone even describes the situation as 'a crisis of faith.'"

The article says: We do have some difficulties and problems, but we should first see the excellent situation following the smashing of the "gang of four." We have been advancing, and difficulties and problems are only minor aspects on the road of our advance. It is mistaken to exaggerate difficulties and problems and lose faith in the Four Modernizations. We have no reason to be pessimistic. Socialism is a brand new social system in the history of mankind, and only socialism can save China. All revolutionaries should have faith in socialism and cherish it. It is also mistaken to have doubts about our party leadership. "In order to achieve success in the Four Modernizations, we must adhere to the four fundamental principles: upholding the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the CCP leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. The most fundamental one is to uphold the CCP leadership." Without the CCP leadership, it is impossible for us to undertake the Four Modernizations.

The article points out: The party organizations at all levels should help our comrades to overcome infirmness and make revolutionary determination. All revolutionaries should be as firm as rocks and pine trees when they undertake the Four Modernizations.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CADRE MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE IMPERILS FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Lin Huinong (2651 1920 6593): "Resolutely Struggle Against Malfeasance"]

[Text] Malfeasance is also called crime in office. It refers to working personnel or other personnel conducting official business according to the law in all state organs, enterprises and institutions who, using the power of their office, violate law and discipline, encroach upon the rights and interests of the state and the people, sabotage the normal activity and reputation of state organs, and break the criminal law.

In order to consolidate the state organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen their close relationship with the masses of people, and strengthen law and discipline, with the exception of slight violations of the law while in office for which administrative or disciplinary responsibility are prescribed, a special section in Article 8 of the Criminal Code stipulates the responsibility for investigating the crimes of those guilty of malfeasance. At the same time, according to the different objectives of criminal behavior in office, there is a separate provision in other sections and chapters of the code stipulating the responsibility to investigate these crimes.

The struggle against malfeasance is an important measure for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. The great majority of the working cadres in our state organs are devoted to duty, law-abiding, and loyal and devoted to serving the people. However, there is also a small number of people who do not carry out their basic duties, engage in criminal acts that violate law and discipline, and harm the cause of socialism. Some persons, relying on the power of their office, make dictatorial decisions, take reprisals and make false charges against others, and wantonly trample upon democracy. Some persons, using the power of their office, embezzle and squander state property, take bribes, practice favoritism and engage in malpractices, pervert justice for a bribe, extort confessions by torture, and act with utter disregard for human life. Some persons engage in the serious "dead" bureaucratism of indulging a weakness for luxury, enjoying their high position and living in ease and comfort, neglecting their duties,

and developing lazy habits. The illegal behavior of these persons undermines the reputation of state organs, injures the close relationship, as fish to water, between the state organs and the masses of people, causing the disintegration of the socialist economy, hindering the implementation of the state's general and specific policies, laws and decrees, and impeding the smooth progress of our country's socialist revolution and construction. If these crimes in office are not immediately punished but instead are allowed to spread unchecked, then our cadres could degenerate from being "society's public servants" into "official masters" riding on the backs of the people and our state organs could change into places where individuals seek personal gain, and in that case there would be no way to realize the four modernizations.

The emergence of malfeasance has profound and lasting historical and social roots. One aspect is the effects of the old society's evil legacy. Old China was a semifeudal, semicolonial country. The systems and traditions of feudal bureaucratism are relatively strong, the traditions of democracy are exceedingly thin, the economy is extremely backward, and the force of habit of small-scale production is relatively powerful. This backward force of habit of small-scale production is the fundamental condition for the revival of feudal dictatorship, bureaucratism, and feudal patriarchal domination. Under the influence of feudal bureaucratism, some of our cadres, whose capacity for nipping something in the bud is weak, developed the special privilege mentality of acting as lords and masters. Another aspect is that certain cadres were deeply poisoned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In order to usurp the party and seize power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pieced together a factional setup and seriously affected the quality of the country's cadre ranks. At the same time, they vigorously advocated "power is law" and, using the power they had stolen, practiced in a big way the "theory that power is everything" embodied in "punishments and laws do not extend to the faction." They indulged in luxury and extravagance, spending without restraint, and spread all the decadent and moribund ideology of the exploiting class to all places and units that they controlled or influenced. At this last date, their pernicious influence and effect have still not been completely eliminated, and the phenomenon of the commission of all kinds of malfeasance exists as before. Therefore, at present the carrying out of a struggle against malfeasance is an arduous and important task for the state organs in the new era, is an important content in perfecting the socialist legal system, and is also an effective measure for conscientiously and thoroughly executing the criminal law.

Now it is necessary to universally strengthen education concerning the socialist legal system. A deep study of the law will make the great number of cadres realize that to not pay attention to the construction of and education concerning the legal system, to think that there is no law to be obeyed or that if there is a law it need not be obeyed, and to wreck the legal system as one pleases could do incalculable damage to our country's cause of building revolution. For leading cadres at all levels to set an example by exemplarily abiding by laws, executing laws, and doing things strictly according to law are the minimum conditions for the thorough execution of the law. Judicial cadres, especially, should even more consciously abide by the law and execute the law.

PARTY AND STATE

SHAANXI PAPER URGES PARTY MEMBERS TO BE HONEST

HK270654 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 80 HK

[Excerpts from SHAANXI RIBAO Contributing Commentator's article: "Party Members Must Be Honest"--date not given]

[Excerpts from poor reception] In the past the work style of honesty was very well maintained in our party, and had a profound effect on the social atmosphere. However, this atmosphere was gravely sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the great cultural revolution. This had an extremely bad effect on people. Apparently people who boasted, uttered empty talk and told lies had "high awareness of line, strong revolutionary sense and great success in work," while those comrades who were hard-working and carried out their tasks in a down-to-earth way were "following the theory of productive forces" and "pulling the cart without watching the road."

The article says: It is now 3 years since the "gang of four" were smashed, but the habit of telling lies has not yet been eliminated. We must make still greater efforts and spend still more time in waging a stubborn struggle to completely eliminate the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," overcome all kinds of dishonest tendencies and completely correct the social atmosphere.

The article says: The theory that "honest people get the worst of it" one-sidedly reflects a certain social phenomenon which does indeed exist and is a negative factor in [words indistinct]. However, since it is one-sided and negative it is wrong in theory and harmful in practice. Although the irrational phenomenon of honest people getting the worst of it still exists under certain conditions, we can certainly not go along with it and submit to this irrational phenomenon; instead we must wage stubborn struggle to change it.

CS01 4005

PARTY AND STATE

ENGLISH EDITION OF 'PEOPLE'S DAILY' TO APPEAR NEXT YEAR

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 20 Jan 80.p 4

[Text] Hong Kong Jan. 19: The Peking newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY is planning an English language edition to cater for the resident overseas community and a growing number of tourists, it was reported here today, reports AFP.

The papers consultants for this project are Australia--based David Syme and Co. Ltd. Publishers of the AGE newspaper in Melbourne and other publications said the local SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST.

Citing David Syme's special projects manager Jack Beverley the POST said the English edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY was unlikely to appear until early next year because of training and technical problems.

Steps have been taken to push ahead with staff training including sending four or five staff members to Australia Mr Beverley was quoted as saying.

The paper will be a high quality publication with a blend of international and domestic news. Some of the news will be drawn from overseas wire services, the POST reported.

Mr Beverley said the editorial content and approach would be purely determined by Chinese principals, the POST added.

It said that David Syme was only offering technical and general assistance its role ensuing from growing connections between Australia and China.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUANGXI NATIONALITY FORUM--On 22 January, the United Front Work Department of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and the Guangxi Nationality Affairs Committee held a forum to study Comrade Zhou Enlai's important speech at the Qingdao forum on nationalities work. Attending the forum were Liang Huaxin, Zhong Feng and Qin Zhenwu, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the Guangxi people's congress; Guo Cheng, vice chairman of the Guangxi people's government; Liao Lianyuan, vice chairman of the Guangxi Regional CPPCC and director of the United Front Work Department of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee; (Qin Guan), chairman of the Guangxi Nationality Affairs Committee; (Deng Xiaogeng), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee; and other responsible comrades. Liang Huaxin and Guo Cheng reviewed the proceedings of the Qingdao forum in which Comrade Zhou Enlai gave the speech in August 1957. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jan 80 HK]

XIZANG NATIONALITY POLICY--Organs directly under the Xizang Regional CCP Committee recently strengthened reeducation of cadres in the party's policy on nationalities. After studying Xizang's history after the liberation, cadres have realized that the people of Han and Tibetan nationalities maintained good relationship in the past. However, this unity was disrupted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the great cultural revolution and their pernicious influence has not been eliminated. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct reeducation of cadres in the party's policy on nationalities, to oppose Han chauvinism and local chauvinism, to promote unity and stability and do a good job in the construction of border areas so as to expedite the Four Modernizations. Responsible comrades of these organs recently held a meeting to study and make arrangements for reeducation of cadres in the party's policy on nationalities. [OW191415 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW]

HUBEI NATIONALITY WORK FORUM--On 27 December, the Hubei provincial CCP committee held a forum of the secretaries of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the county CCP committees concerned who were attending the Hubei conference of cadres at the three levels. The forum conveyed the spirit of the national forum on propaganda work regarding the policies

toward nationalities held by the state commission on nationalities affairs. Comrade Jiao Dexin, Standing Committee members of the Hubei provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, spoke. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 80 HK]

NEI MONGGOL NATIONALITY POLICY--To implement the party's policy on nationalities, the Hohhot municipal CCP committee conducts reeducation of cadres in the party's policy on nationalities. Members of the standing committee of the municipal CCP committee study conscientiously both theories on nationalities and the party's policy on nationalities. In 1979, the municipal CCP committee issued three circulars calling on the masses to study well the party's policy on nationalities and distributed six pamphlets for the masses to study. At present, Hohhot municipality has 7 middle schools for minority nationalities. Languages of minority nationalities are officially used at schools, with 19 classes at primary schools being taught in Monggol language and 1 classes at middle schools. School teachers are also encouraged to study minority languages. Cadres of minority nationalities now account for 11.4 percent of all cadres in Hohhot municipality. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW]

SHANDONG PUBLICIZES NATIONALITIES POLICY--Recently the united front work department of the Shandong provincial CCP committee and the provincial nationalities affairs committee jointly sponsored a forum in Jinan to discuss how to publicize the nationalities policy and educate the people on this policy. The comrades at the forum pointed out the necessity of overcoming Han chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism. They said that during the spring festival period, a propaganda and educational campaign on the nationalities policy should be carried out by the united front work departments and nationalities affairs departments in various localities. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 80 SK]

GUANGZHOU RURAL PROPAGANDA FORUM--The propaganda department of the Guangzhou municipal CCP committee and the municipal agricultural committee recently held a forum on propaganda work in the countryside. The participants studied and discussed ways to further strengthen propaganda work in the countryside, and listened to the report of the responsible comrade of the municipal CCP committee on the economic issues in Guangzhou municipality and the speech of responsible comrade of the municipal agricultural committee on the situation and tasks of the suburbs of Guangzhou. (Wang Zhuangbing), standing committee member of the municipal CCP committee and director of the propaganda department, made a summation. The forum pointed out that it is necessary to grasp the rotational training of cadres, and the daily study of cadres at the county and commune levels, actively launch propaganda activities, strengthen propaganda and cultural construction at the basic level in the countryside and further do a good job of radio broadcasting in the countryside. [HK290815 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 24 Jan 80 HK]

WUHAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The standing committee of the Wuhan municipal people's congress held the second session on 22 January. Liu Huinong, chairman of the standing committee of the Municipal People's Congress, conveyed the report of the Wuhan people's government on arranging the markets during the spring festival. The report revealed that the material for this year's spring festival is in greater supply and more colorful than in previous years. At present arrangements have been made for the supply of 97 varieties of products during the festival. These products include pork, fresh eggs, cigarettes, canned food, confectionary, pies, bicycles and television sets. During the festival, the catering services will extend their business hours. The Municipal People's Congress and the Municipal People's Government is satisfied with the market arrangements for the spring festival. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 80 HK]

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING--The Shanghai Municipal CPPCC committee's legal research committee held its first plenary session on 23 January to discuss how to carry out research of the legal system. Those in attendance proposed that the committee should organize the people of all walks of life to study the legal issues, hold meetings and use other means to propagate legal knowledge, organize the masses to visit the judicial organizations to understand the processes of handling the legal cases, and sponsor activities to discuss legal matters and various local laws. [OW250623 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW]

SHANGHAI CADRE STUDY CLASS--The first study class for leading cadres sponsored by the Shanghai municipal CCP committee's party school closed on 12 January. Wang Yiping, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, spoke at the closing session. Also present were Yang Ti, vice mayor and party branch secretary of the study class, and (Jiang Lan), deputy director of the propaganda department of the municipal CCP committee. Attending the class were 38 leading cadres and district and county levels. During the 3-month class, they studied the fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and political economy, as well as important articles by leading comrades in the central authorities, thereby further emancipating their mind, correcting their ideological line and raising their confidence to accomplish the Four Modernizations. [OW132236 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW]

JIANGSU CADRES STUDY--The first term of the study class for cadres at and above the bureau level from the provincial-level organs in Jiangsu started on 14 January. Participating in the study class are Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee; Bao Houchang, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committees; and 28 leading comrades from various departments and bureaus at provincial level. All comrades will study Ye Jianying's 1979 national day speech, the book "Questions on China's Socialist Economy" and other related works by Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong during the first term which will last 3 weeks.

This class aims at helping them to correctly understand the great achievements of China's socialist construction over the past 30 years, the fundamental theories on socialist economic construction, and the objective characteristics of socialist economy. All comrades will spend 7 hours daily on group study. [OW151313 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW]

SHANDONG CYL MEETING--The Shandong provincial CYL committee held a work meeting from 9 to 23 January in Jinan. The meeting discussed and studied this year's work, which is to be centered on the Four Modernizations. Li Zichao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Lin Ping, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Xu Jianchun, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered a work report. It was pointed out at the meeting that the CYL should undertake the responsibility for training and educating the young generation and see to it that young people obey the party leadership, abide by discipline and the law and contribute to the program of the Four Modernizations. [SK280804 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 80 SK]

GUANGXI OVERSEAS CHINESE WORK--On 26 December the Guangxi Overseas Chinese Office and the Guangxi Overseas Chinese Federation invited some of the returned overseas Chinese delegates and Standing Committee members of the second session of the Fifth Guangxi People's Congress and the second session of the Fourth Guangxi CPPCC Committee to a forum. The participants warmly praised the party's policy on overseas Chinese affairs, talked about the achievements of our region in these affairs and put forward many valuable opinions on the future work and on speeding up the Four Modernizations in our region. Also present were Qin Yingji and Zhao Maoxun, responsible comrades of the Guangxi regional CCP committee. Qin Yingji gave a speech. [HE151445 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Dec 79 HK]

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR LAW, ORDER IN GUANGDONG

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Crack Down on Criminal Activities, Improve Public Order in Cities"]

[Text] Over the recent period, criminal activities have increased in some places in our Guangdong Province, especially in Guangzhou and some other cities. Being very arrogant and brutal, some criminals have seriously disrupted public order, production, work, teaching and scientific research and the people's daily life. We must take vigorous measures to severely crack down the criminals' sabotage.

To realize the Four Modernizations, we must maintain a political situation of stability and unity to insure good public order and consolidated public security. Current problems arising from public security have a direct bearing on our stability and unity as well as on the cause of the Four Modernizations. Although few in number, these criminals have done great harm. Our province is the chief southern gate of the motherland as well as one of the major ports of entry; whether its public order is good or not would directly affect our national reputation. We must therefore keep our minds sober so as to fully understand the severe damage of criminal activities, to realize that preserving good public order has a direct, consolidating effect on our stability and unity, and to recognize the political significance in securing smooth progress of the Four Modernizations.

With lopsided views, some of our comrades presume that to bring democracy into full play, one had better be so cautious as not to tamper with those unlawful activities and the prevailing bad practices. This is not right. By advocating to promote democracy and to protect the people's democratic rights, we do not mean to abolish centralism or discipline or dictatorship. The sole practice of individual democracy with abandonment of centralism and discipline is not socialist democracy at all; but rather, it is anarchism and extreme individualism. Acts of murder, robbery, rape, and gang disturbance are violations of law, which have hindered the democracy of the overwhelming majority and have sabotaged the normal socialist order. These problems should never be left unattended. It is imperative to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the

"gang of four," to openly oppose "disorder," to promote the observance of law and discipline, to safeguard public order, to resolutely criticize and combat illegal actions, to punish criminals according to law, and to exercise dictatorship over those class enemies engaging in sabotage.

The socialist legal system effectively safeguards the people's democratic rights; it brings pressure and restrictions to bear on law-breakers; and it functions dispassionately like an iron hand striking at criminals that sabotage the socialist revolution and construction. Before the Cultural Revolution, China had promulgated a series of laws, decrees and regulations for safeguarding public order, which had been extremely instrumental in dealing blows at enemies, protecting the people, and curbing those activities jeopardizing public order. But later, the state laws were brushed aside with the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four;" and in no time, a handful of bad guys and black sheep started to run wild committing all kinds of crimes. Recently, the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress passed a resolution in which it reaffirmed the validity of all the previously enacted laws, decrees and regulations except those contravening the Constitution and other laws adopted at the Fifth National People's Congress. In addition, there are such important laws as the "Criminal Law" and the "Law of Criminal Procedure" recently adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. All these serve as our powerful weapons when dealing blows at various kinds of offenders. Publicity on these laws should be widely promoted among the masses so that on the one hand, people will understand the observance and violations of laws as well as due punishments for various crimes, and on the other hand, they will resolutely combat illegal actions. As we proceed to improve public order this time, we must act according to law, uphold the principle of combining strictness with prudence as well as education with punishment, and combine our efforts to crack down not only the ringleaders of cliques engaging in smuggling criminals outside, but those perpetrators of robbery, murder, rape, and other crimes gravely affecting public order. In the meantime, to let the masses know that fleeing to another place is illegal, we will explicitly designate our combat against fleeing as part of the task of improving public order, and, in our determined effort to ban this prevailing practice, we will mobilize the broad masses to vigorously combat the illegal business of covertly fleeing.

Strengthening youth education is a serious matter. Owing to the pernicious influence of anarchism pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some youngsters have lost respect for law and discipline, and do not take disruption of public order as a serious matter; others are now old offenders rotten to the core as they have long been gang members engaging in crimes. Teenagers guilty of serious crimes should also be punished in accordance with law as no one has the privilege of being outside the law. But of course, with regard to the juveniles who have committed minor offenses, emphasis should be placed on following the policy of reforming them through improved educational measures so that they can correct their mistakes and embark upon the right course.

The key to restoring good public order in cities lies in strengthening the leadership role of party committees at all levels. Prefectural and municipal party committees and all the department heads should personally take up this matter, which should also be assumed as a shared responsibility of leading cadres in the party, government and military circles. Timely actions must be taken to analyze the situation, to deploy their strength, and to sum up pertinent experience. And the consistent policy of linking special agencies with the masses must be followed. The public security organs, the procuratorates and people's courts jointly function as an iron fist within the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat; and their sacred duty lies in protecting the people and dealing blows at enemies. Through so many years of difficulties and hardships, vast numbers of cadres and officers in government, law, public security and police have won complete trust from the party and the people with their great contributions in safeguarding the people's life, property and safety as well as the cause of socialism. We hope that they will always discharge their duties faithfully, do things according to law, make all-out efforts positively, continue to carry forward the fine tradition of waging brave combat, and take timely actions to crack down on sabotage of all kinds of offenders surely, accurately and relentlessly. In the meantime, improving public order is a responsibility to be shared by all. Social order is to be handled by the whole society with the whole party and all the people mobilized and participating. Under the leadership of party committees, all members of the party, government, services, civilian groups and student bodies are to act in a joint effort, and all the organizations, factories, enterprises, schools, stores and residents are to work in close coordination. Thus, on every corner there is a dragnet spread and many sharp eyes watching. As soon as a criminal shows up, he will be just like a mouse running across the street while being chased and attacked by a whole crowd of people. No matter how sly and how fierce the criminals may be, they can never escape the net of justice. Those cadres and people who have waged courageous combat against criminals should be highly commended and effectively protected. If they become victims of frameups in retaliation, those that designed the frameups in retaliation should be thoroughly investigated and severely punished.

Being an important tool as well as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the People's Liberation Army should assume a positive role in improving public order. Under any circumstance, once a soldier discovers a crime being committed, he should immediately come out courageously to wage resolute combat against the offender.

We firmly believe that under the unified leadership of party committees, with the special organs integrated with the masses and local authorities linked with the army in close coordination, and with all these completely mobilized and combined working as one, the criminals' arrogance will definitely be suppressed and the prevailing evil practices of fleeing will definitely be checked with the result that good social order will definitely be established to secure the smooth advance of the Four Modernizations in the southern gate of the motherland.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENT SUCCESSFUL IN MILITIA IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Pu Dexia [6320 1795 0108] and Lin Puliang [2651 4395 0081]:
"People's Armed Forces Department of Hua County Links Closely With Actual
Conditions of Militia Work"]

[Text] Linking closely with the actual conditions of militia work and getting cadres and soldiers well organized at various organs, the People's Armed Forces Department Party Committee of Hua County has conducted thorough discussions on "Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth," and has further emancipated the mind, distinguished right from wrong, altered the work style of leadership and heightened the level of political consciousness of cadres and soldiers to do well in militia work. Consequently, the discussion on the question of truth criterion has been well put into effect.

This Armed Forces Department has started to organize cadres of various organs into groups to discuss the question of the criterion for truth since the latter half of last year, but this discussion has not been kept up in full scope because many people lacked an understanding of its great significance. Since the conclusion of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, to further integrate the cadres' thinking with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session, the party committee of this Armed Forces Department has applied itself closely with reality in a serious effort to make up this missed discussion lesson on the question of criterion of truth. During the discussion, they became aware that the achievements of militia work had been of great significance but that as a result of the disruption and sabotage created by the ultra-"left" line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," members of the people's militia had suffered from ideological confusion, the fine tradition of militia work had been damaged, and the militia's construction had been seriously effected. If we fail to sum up experience from practice, right will not be distinguished from wrong, our mind will remain unemancipated, the militia building will not be suited to the needs of the new situation. As our comrades have remarked: the one thousand threads above are all controlled by a needle below; implementation of all the policies of the Party Central Committee does rely on the grassroots units. And they are resolved to conscientiously make

up this discussion lesson on the question of the criterion of truth with immense political zeal and a high sense of political responsibility.

The discussion of the question of the criterion of truth has led the People's Armed Forces Department Party Committee of Hua County to further change its leadership style. Zou Bental [6760 2609 1132], the department's party committee secretary and political commissar, personally took the department cadres to go down to the communes and brigades to make a thorough investigation and study. In order to do a good job in militia ideological-political work which is being made the focus of work, he even went all the way out to the relatively remote Beixing Commune, and visited with each and every brigade of the commune as well as the most remote production teams in the mountain area where he explained the party policies, studied the ways to solve the existing problems in militia work, and helped the commune's Armed Forces Department to work out training programs as well as measures in strengthening ideological-political education for the people's militia. No matter how far it was, these department leaders insisted on riding bicycles whenever they went to the countryside. They maintain strict self-discipline in their daily life, seek no personal privileges, insist on becoming one with the masses, and constantly set good examples with their own conduct for the cadres and soldiers to follow. During the first half of this year, all the party committee members of this Armed Forces Department in addition to attending meetings at the higher level and study classes at the higher level, also stayed in the countryside for an average of over 90 days to a maximum of over 110 days. During the course of probing into actual conditions and making a thorough investigation and study, they summarized the new experience of militia work from selected units to promote overall work. While under the influence of the ultra-"left" line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the past, their measures of drawing experience from key points were mostly confined to formalism: "Seeing works being pushed and reassigned at various selected units, but no solid results ever materialized at the key points." Militia work was stubbornly confined to only one key point, and all the advanced experiences concerning training methods and teaching materials are drawn from the same selected unit. Consequently, no innovative projects are developed at any selected units and the old "key points" are increasingly subject to the pressures from hackneyed stuff; although ideas are expressed from all areas, experiences are not well spread and applied. They have finally modified their conventional approaches by virtue of tests through practice, adopted dynamic methods by drawing experience gained at selected units, and constantly discovered and developed new models and guidelines. Early this year, shortly after they summarized and promoted the experience of the militia battalion of the Lianan Brigade of Huadong Commune in organizing concentrated militia efforts on high-yield experimental fields, the militia organizations at all levels throughout the county promptly intensified their efforts on high-yield fields with marked success in an attempt to do more for the cause of the Four Modernizations.

The discussion on the question of the criterion of truth has enabled the party committee of this Armed Forces Department to further emancipate the mind. Early this year, since the Party Central Committee announced the

decision on removing the designations of landlord and rich peasant for those well reformed youngsters, some cadres have presented different ideas on the issue of recruiting youths of such families to join the armed forces and the people's militia. After all, is it feasible to admit youngsters of landlord and rich peasant households into militia units? To solve this problem, the county committee took further steps to make every one study the pertinent Party Central Committee documents; and, utilizing the viewpoint of "Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth," the committee presented analysis on typical cases of some youngsters with landlord and rich peasant background, who, through party education, have become ideologically progressive, hardworking and widely praised by the masses. From this people came to realize that all the youngsters of landlord and rich peasant households are youths of the new society, that they should be united to work for the Four Modernizations, and that they should not be excluded from militia organizations. Since the beginning of this year, militia units at all levels throughout the county have enlisted many youngsters of the right age coming from the landlord and rich peasant households.

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CSO: 4005

SHANGHAI AIR FORCE SHARPENS COMBAT CAPABILITY WITH STEPPED-UP TRAINING

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 80 p 2

[Article: "Shanghai Air Force Conducts Training To Quicken the Pace of Improving Combat Capability"]

[Text] In resolutely carrying out the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the air force stationed in Shanghai has effectively grasped educational training as the central task as well as organizational building to greatly improve the fighting capability of the unit and to realize various kinds of flourishing works. All combat regiments of the air force in Shanghai earned themselves the title of first-rate regiments in air combat capability, and completed the target of the air force party committee's 3-year plan one year ahead of schedule. The antiaircraft artillery unit established itself as an "excellent-rate division" by breaking the unit's record in live ammunition firing practice while guided missile, radar, communications and other units also fully completed various types of war preparedness training tasks. A large group of advanced collectives and individuals in the "three emulations" (emulate the First Air Force Division, emulate the Hard-bone Sixth Company and emulate Lei Feng) emerged from all Air Force units in Shanghai and some 700 units (dan wei) and more than 8,600 individuals received awards for meritorious service.

By resolutely using the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the four basic principles to unify the ideology and operations of Air Force units in Shanghai, a political situation of stability and unity has been created which is a basic assurance for quickening the pace of their revolutionization and modernization. Last year, on the basis of this issue, they carried out extensive discussion on the problem of the criterion of truth, repudiated the ultra-Leftist line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," successively carried out six large ideological mobilizations, held four consecutive cadre study classes and ran widespread training of political work cadres. Leading cadres at regimental level and above went to the units to communicate to them the party's ideological line and political line and boldly answered questions raised by the units, held a total of 518 lectures and made rapid progress in unifying the units' ideology and operations with the spirit of the Third Plenum.

last year, with the work focus of the units having gradually shifted from political campaigns to educational training as the main task, they energetically carried out improvement in the units' fighting capability. The units held 78 consecutive training classes for instructors and trained close to 2,000 technical hard-bone cadres. A certain air force division set up political education by adopting the methods of having the "contents be concentrated, the time spent be between training, etc. and the classes be short, brief and interesting," thus making sure that flight training is given priority. As a result, average flight time exceeded the annual plan by 6.8 percent. A certain antiaircraft artillery division went all out in basic training and launched mass training activities to become experts in one thing and good at many, and soldiers with many skills. Throughout the division, 174 "all-round gunners" emerged and in the yearend live ammunition firing evaluation, 52.9 percent of its companies scored excellent marks and 33.3 percent scored good marks, thereby earning itself the title of "excellent-rate division." In political evaluation and cultural education evaluation, all units scored good marks on the average. Last year, in resolutely implementing the party's organizational line, the air force stationed in Shanghai reorganized the leading bodies at various levels. After the reorganization, these leading bodies were full of enthusiasm and had the right frame of mind and correct workstyle which resulted in having a group of men of action come to the fore to work for the four modernizations with determination.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANGHAI NAVY ACHIEVES SUCCESS IN COASTAL DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 80 p 2

[Article: "New Success Achieved in War Preparedness Training and Coastal Defense Construction"]

[Text] Over the past year, the navy stationed in Shanghai has achieved new success in the areas of war preparedness training and coastal defense construction. The various units have overfulfilled the number of training days aboard naval vessels and in the evaluation of live ammunition gunnery firing practice, over 70 percent of them achieved good marks. As a result, a group of "night tiger" ships as well as a group of technical experts, first-rate gunners and crack marksmen emerged. Furthermore, one after another, some 100 individuals received meritorious awards, third class, and thousands upon thousands received commendations and praises from the unit for making contributions to the modernization of the people's navy.

Last year, in accordance with the spirit of the shift of work focus throughout the party, party committees at all levels of the navy in the Shanghai navy put war preparedness training in a strategic position, and leading military and political cadres personally concentrated on work at selected units. In order to effectively carry out training in a "night tiger" group [zhong du], Deputy Commander Meng Xianjun [1322 2009 0193] and Deputy Political Commissar Li Jingwei [2621 2529 0251] of a certain unit went to selected units of the group to teach by words and deeds and direct the "night tiger" in training so that the more they trained, the fiercer they became. Ship 514 of a certain unit fought the wind and battled the waves to persist in training at sea and scored full marks in the unit's yearend evaluation of live ammunition gunnery firing practice, thereby placing first among the entire unit.

During training, various units laid stress in carrying out training in limited time combat and joint combat. They organized numerous joint combat exercises of all the naval forces which improved the joint command capability of commanders at various levels and the tactical and technical levels of the units. In order for the units to master modern naval advanced technology,

Various units adopted many methods such as conducting training classes and holding lectures on science and technology to strengthen scientific education and studies, which advanced military training. Lu Shengxi [0712 516B 0823], deputy commander of Ship 4323 of a certain unit, utilized his mathematical knowledge to come up with quick methods to figure out the exact time for low and high tides at the harbor, thereby speeding up calculation three times for which he won a meritorious award, third class. Wei Guoji [7614 0948 7139], a new fighter of a certain radar station with just one year of service, diligently studied military technology and found over 870 sparetime hours to study his work. He proficiently mastered the skill of radar operation and was commended as a technical expert.

Since last year, the various units have greatly quickened the pace of coastal defense construction. The party committee of a certain engineer unit actively organized a great battle for construction work, and taking heroes from the self defense counterattack against Vietnam as their model, the broad masses of commanders and fighters worked hard days and nights and overfulfilled the quota in the annual engineering plans by going 40 percent over the previous year. Last year, an ocean survey unit also conducted a survey of the sea region north of Jiangsu Province, gathered first-hand data and gained initiatives militarily and economically.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LIAONING, JIANGSU AND JILIN ARMY, CIVIL LEADERS EXCHANGE VISITS, VIEWS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 80 p 4

[Article: "Responsible People of the Party, Government and Army Make Mutual Visits and Seek Views"]

[Text] Recently leading party and government comrades of such provinces as Liaoning, Jiangsu and Jilin and leading comrades of the Shenyang Units, the Nanjing Units and the Jilin Provincial Military District visited each other, sought and obtained views and further strengthened relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

On 19 January responsible comrades of the party committee and leadership organs of the PLA Shenyang Units visited the Liaoning provincial and revolutionary committees, sought the views of local party and government organs and were warmly received by the responsible comrades of these local organs. Li Desheng, Commander of the Shenyang Units, Gan Weihai, commissar of these units, Ren Zhongyi, First Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and head of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Huang Oudong, Second Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and deputy head of the provincial revolutionary committee, happily got together and exchanged greetings. Li Desheng said that through visits in the last two years we heard the views of local party and government leaders and of the masses concerning the army units and that this was a good means to strengthen the unity of the army and the government and of the army and the people. After exposing and repudiating the criminal activities of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that sworn confederate in Liaoning to undermine the unity of the army and the government and of the army and the people, this unity now is very good.

We intend to cherish this excellent situation and during the 1980's to develop these relations even better than before. Ren Zhongyi said that the responsible comrades of the Shenyang Units had taken the lead to strengthen the unity of the army and the government and of the army and the people and that the responsible people of Liaoning Province should also go to the units to understand their needs and further tighten the relations between the army and the government and the army and the people.

Such comrades as Xu Hatan and Hui Yuyu, responsible party and government people from Jiangsu Province, headed a dozen or more groups made up of responsible comrades from provincial-level organs and Nanjing city on visits to such units as the leadership organs of the PLA Nanjing Units, various branches of service and military academies in the Jiangsu Provincial Military District and Nanjing city to seek out local views. Liao Hansheng [1675 3357 3932] and Nie Fengzhi [5119 7685 2535], responsible people of the Nanjing Units, and other responsible comrades of various units warmly received the local visiting groups. Party, government and army leadership comrades together recalled the achievements of struggle scored by the unity of the army and the government and of the army and the people. Leadership cadres of the province and the city were grateful for the great effort of support from army units for local modernization, and the responsible comrades of army units were also grateful for the concern and support given to the army units by the provincial and municipal party committees and governments and by the masses of people. The leadership comrades of the province and the municipality carefully listened to the views and requests of the army units and said that after going back they would adopt effective measures and conscientiously provide solutions.

The Jilin provincial party committee and revolutionary committee formed seven visiting teams which made calls in the provincial military district and on the military units stationed there to seek the views of these units on local work. Wang Enmao, First Secretary of the Jilin Provincial Party Committee and head of the provincial revolutionary committee, headed a visiting group which on 5 January paid a call on an unidentified PLA unit stationed in Changchun. Wang Enmao highly praised the new meritorious deeds of the soldier sons on behalf of the people in socialist revolution and construction. He pointed out that the Four Modernizations could not be carried out without the PLA. He said that during the long years of revolutionary struggle the PLA had formed many excellent work styles which would be worthwhile for local comrades to study. The visiting team listened with an open mind to problems which the army units had said it was necessary for the localities to solve, and some of these matters were put on a solid foundation right then and there.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SICHUAN'S ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS ARMY-PEOPLE MEETING

OW251357 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to a report by the Sichuan People's Broadcasting Station, the Sichuan provincial people's government, the Chengdu Municipal revolutionary committee and PLA units stationed in Chengdu held a grand rally this afternoon to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers and to support the government and cherish the people. More than 15,000 people were present.

Comrades Zhao Ziyang, Tan Qilong, You Taizhong, Zhong Hanhua, Lu Dadong and Du Xinyuan attended the rally. Tan Qilong, second secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee [title as heard; Tan is former first secretary of Qinghai CCP committee], and Zhong Hanhua, political commissar of Chengdu PLA units, spoke successively at the rally.

Comrade Tan Qilong pointed out: At present, the people of all nationalities in Sichuan are striving to build a new Sichuan with a prosperous economy, flourishing culture and prosperous people. To accomplish this difficult task, it is necessary to work hard to achieve a peaceful international environment and a domestic political situation of sustained stability and unity. Without the staunch pillar of the people's army, it is absolutely impossible to bring about such a situation.

Comrade Zhong Hanhua called on the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Sichuan to actively participate in and support the socialist modernization and to restore the close relations between the army and the government and the army and the people to what they were during the war years.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA MEN COMMENDED FOR FIREFIGHTING EFFORTS IN FUJIAN

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[Text] Fuzhou, February 2 (XINHUA)--Commanders and fighters of an air force unit recently received a high commendation from the headquarters of the air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army for their self-sacrificing efforts to protect the lives and property of more than 2,000 families when confronted by a disastrous fire.

At about nine o'clock on the evening of December 31, 1979, as the people of Jianou County, Fujian Province, were celebrating New Year's Eve, the county town was hit by a disastrous fire. The rapidly spreading flames soon swallowed up wooden houses accommodating more than 200 families. An adjacent stationery factory, a theatre, service buildings and the houses of more than 2,000 other families were in imminent danger of destruction.

At this critical juncture, the commanders and fighters of an air force unit stationed in the county plunged into the battle against the fire, joining the local fire brigades and many volunteers.

A company commander took up the most dangerous task of fighting the fire on a rooftop. Although he was injured when the roof collapsed, he refused to retreat. Two seasoned soldiers, spotting tons of explosives and detonators near a blazing house, immediately gathered some people to pull down a high wall to extinguish the flames. Another soldier dashed into the flames and saved a 75-year-old grandmother who had cried for help from a burning room. A new recruit fell several times from a rooftop, but persisted in spite of a head injury and refused to leave until he was badly hurt and sent to the hospital.

After five hours of exhausting struggle, the fire was extinguished, saving the stationery factory, the theatre, the service buildings and the houses of more than 2,000 families.

On New Year's Day, local people converged on the army barracks to see the soldiers and thanked them for their great efforts.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF PENG DEHUAI IN KOREA REVIEWED

Shanghai JIEFANG KUBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 79 pp2-3

[Article by Deng Hua (6772 5478), Li Zhimin (2621 1807 3046) and Hung Xuezhong (3163 1331 2535): "Boldness of Vision that Lasts Forever and an International Spirit that Moves Millions of People"]

[Text] In commemorating the days when the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) fought abroad, we the old soldiers of the CPV deeply cherish the memory of our beloved and respected Commander, Comrade Peng Dehuai. We will never forget his immortal deeds and his outstanding ability in military command.

Accepting an Assignment During Crisis

In October 1950 the flames of war from the United States imperialist aggressors burned to the shores of the Yalu River, seriously threatening the People's Republic of China, which at that time had just become one year old. The Party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong decided to dispatch the CPV to Korea to fight against the aggressors together with the heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army.

The American imperialist aggression against Korea had begun in June of that year. When Comrade Peng Dehuai, in Sian at the time, heard the news, he said to his wife, Comrade Pu Anxiu, "The American imperialists are so recklessly provocative, how can we ignore them and do nothing?" When the war flames spread to the gates of our country, Commander-in-Chief Peng accepted his assignment. It was really accepting an assignment during a national crisis! It was said that this task (of leading the CPV) had originally been given to Lin Biao. However, when that self-proclaimed "talented militarist" was confronted with a formidable foe he feared him like a tiger. He opposed the brilliant policy of "Resist the US and aid to Korea," decided by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, and, by using the excuse of illness, he refused to accept that assignment. Therefore, this heavy burden fell on the shoulders of Commander Peng.

When we heard this, we thought "Commander Peng is certainly an individual, brave in shouldering heavy burdens! For several decades he has completed many most difficult and demanding missions under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. Now that the land of Korea is covered with dense smoke and raging fire, he again will lead the CPV to extinguish this fire, together with the Korean army and people. In facing challenges, no one surpasses our General Peng in bravery and readiness!"

Upon taking up the assignment and meeting with the high level cadres of the CPV, Commander Peng immediately told the historical facts of how Chairman Mao led the Chinese revolution to victory by overcoming all kinds of difficult obstacles. He inculcated in each and everyone the belief that under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao there were no unconquerable difficulties and no undefeatable enemies. He even went personally to the first Chinese unit dispatched to Korea to conduct political mobilization and to inspire in the unit leaders the belief of certain victory.

"Valiantly and gallantly crossing the Yalu River!" Under the leadership of Commander Peng the fine sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, carrying the expectations of the Chinese people and of all the peace loving peoples of the world, rushed in force and power to the Korean battlefields where flames of war raged high and fast.

Outstanding Ability in Military Leadership

Long before the CPV went abroad, Commander Peng had already personally visited the Korean battle front to receive instructions from Comrade Kim Il Sung on the combat role of the CPV. He travelled deep into the front line to learn about the enemy's situation, to survey the geographical conditions, to investigate and study the strong points as well as the short-comings of both our enemy and ourselves. He believed "Without the planes and the cannons the enemy is not capable of making any assault or defending himself. As long as we make full use of the nights and the daring outflanking tactics for encircling the enemy, penetrating and cutting off his force, we are able to wipe him out." From this belief he developed his thoughts on conducting military operations, such as "Be brave in cutting off the enemy's route of retreat" and "press on toward the enemy."

After the CPV had crossed the Yalu River, Chairman Mao instructed the fighting units to begin advances at dusk each day but stop and take cover before dawn. Commander Peng carried out this instruction of Chairman Mao, ordered the units to avoid major routes, advance under cover and "strive for and create good opportunities for campaigns to kill the enemy." He also dispatched a military unit to pin down the forces of America's (General) Ridgway on the eastern front, while concentrating his major forces on the western front. Seeing that the enemy divided his forces to mount his attack, Commander Peng instructed the combat troops to boldly let the enemy forces in and then separately wipe them out with the strength of an army and a

division. On 25 October 1950, one CPV unit, while advancing southward to Yangsudong, northwest of Onjong, discovered the northward moving forces of Syngman Rhee. The CPV immediately occupied the hills along both sides of the route. When the enemy entered the hidden encirclement, our men suddenly opened fire from the front, from the back and from both sides. The enemy was totally annihilated. Then Commander Peng directed our army to attack the enemy with fierce force in the areas of Unsan and Hulch'on, taking advantage of the fact that the enemy force was scattered and utilizing all kinds of tactics of annihilation. He directed our forces to continue the battle along separate routes and won the final victory of the first battle, forcing the enemy to retreat to the south of the Ch'ongch'onggang.

After the victory of the first battle, by accurately grasping the enemy's miscalculation of our military strength and our enemy's belligerent and arrogant attitude, based on the delusion of air power, Commander Peng decided "Let the enemy forces come in deep, even more boldly than before, and make them drag the battle lines longer and longer" and deal them a severe blow. Chairman Mao praised Commander Peng's strategy and said "This tactical disposition is entirely correct." So, consistent with Commander Peng's tactical plan, our forces pretended to retreat in order to increase the enemy's misconception. And when the enemy entered the area north of Ch'ongch'onggang, our designated area of enemy annihilation, our forces first opened a gap along the enemy's flank, fearlessly wound around and encircled all his units. And through tactics of close combat and night fighting our forces drastically minimized the impact of the enemy's airplanes and artillery and by cutting off the enemy's route for retreat we made the enemy short in supplies of ammunition and gasoline. Their cannons and tanks became dead tools while the good qualities of our force were developed to their fullest. Thereafter, the fighting progressed rapidly, leaving the enemy no choice but total retreat toward the 38th parallel, and our army won the victory in the second battle. At that time, Commander Peng, taking advantage of the time when the retreating enemy was not yet firmly settled at the 38th parallel and its reinforcement had not yet arrived, started the third campaign of assault. The CPV and the Korean People's Army fought shoulder to shoulder and pushed all the way to the 37th parallel. The enemy retreated in a hurry and utter confusion. Walker, commanding officer of the US Eighth Division, was killed when his car overturned during a hastily made turn. Walker's successor Ridgway wrote the following recollection "At early dawn on New Year's Day I rode around in the jeep, hoping to locate these shattered and retreating combat troops and try, if possible, to stop them from rushing all the way to the rear. A few miles north of Seoul I bumped into the first group of the defeated soldiers. They were trying to flee southward to Seoul as fast they could. They had discarded their weapons, only a few still carrying rifles. I parked the jeep sideways right in the middle of the route, first to stop the flow of this human stream. Then I tried to locate their officers. I have never had an experience like this before and hope I'll never have to do it again--for trying to stop a defeated army from retreat is tantamount to blocking a snow avalanche." *The Korean War, Ridgway Memoir, Chap. 6.*

From the Saturday Evening Post, 25 February 1956, this paragraph of vivid description in specific words reflected clearly the irresistible, heroic spirit of the Korean and Chinese forces.

During the progress of the war Commander Peng always had a clear picture of its development and was good at seeing through the enemy's tricks. After the third battle, the enemy, reluctant to admit defeat, attempted to lure us southward hoping to land behind us on the eastern and western coasts. Commander Peng pointed out at once "It is impossible to have any significant result for us to chase on foot after the enemy who is equipped with modern weapons. In view of the need for solving the problems of transportation and supplies, restoration of strength of the fighting forces, strengthening coastal defenses as well as the security at the rear, no vigorous chase or continuous advance is to be pursued." He directed our forces to stop chasing at once and thus wrecked the enemy's strategy. Realizing that our forces refused to enter the trap, the enemy attempted new assaults to recapture his lost positions south of the 38th parallel. Then, in a fourth battle, Commander Peng directed the CPV, in coordination with the Korean People's Army and with concentrated military strength, to begin fierce counterattack, striking at the enemy's weak and protruding area of Heng Cheng. Large numbers of enemy soldiers were killed. Immediately after, Commander Peng switched to discretionary defensive measures and this concluded the fourth campaign in victory. In this campaign alone, the casualties of the enemy were equivalent to the total of the previous three battles. It was this major military setback that prompted the dismissal from all positions of (General) MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces.

In a fifth battle, the CPV again under the direction of Commander Peng and in coordination with the Korean People's Army destroyed the enemy's plan of "establishing a new defense line in the geographically narrow strip of central Korea." On the third day after the conclusion of this battle, (General) Wedemeyer, the US Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, admittedly said in a statement before the US Senate, "The Korean War is a bottomless pit. One cannot see any hope of victory for the United Nations Army." (General Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff cried out in alarm, "We are involved in the wrong place, wrong time, wrong war and with the wrong enemy." Having suffered defeat after defeat, the American imperialist aggressors were compelled to accept peace negotiations. The US News and World Report had this comment, "This is the first time in the entire one hundred seventy-five year history since the founding of this nation that an American commanding officer under orders from the US government, had to plant a white flag and hold peace talks with the enemy." It was true that this historical defeat suffered by the Americans was brought about through the correct direction of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic fighting ability of the Korean army and people, as well as the CPV. However, it was inseparable from the ingenious direction given by Commander Peng Dihuai in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao. Commander Peng combined

Chairman Mao's thought on military matters and the concrete situations on the battlefields of Korea, creatively utilized our military operational tactics and demonstrated fully his outstanding military skills. Every campaign fought and each victory won by the CPV cost Commander Peng many sleepless nights. They were the fruits of his hard work and energies.

Vision, Resourcefulness and Decisiveness

In war, Commander Peng always had in mind the situation as a whole, was good in gathering the wisdom of many people, resourceful and decisive.

Commander Peng placed great importance on political work. Arriving in Korea, he immediately took firm hold the CPV and heightened its political consciousness by vigorously instructing on patriotism. He made the Party's call to "Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea" and to "Safeguard Home and Defend Country" his central themes and educated the men in internationalism and how to be a strong and powerful force. During battles he talked in depth on mobile warfare, on the principal tactics of fighting, and on the correct thoughts of military strategy. At the same time, he continuously gave publicity to stories of heroic personalities so as to keep the fighting men in the proud and high spirit of revolutionary heroism. When the peace negotiations began, he immediately instructed the troops not to hold any illusion about the negotiations, but to actively coordinate the strategies on the battlefield with those at the negotiating table. He demanded that the fighting men remain firm in battle and the negotiators carry on active talks. Under Chairman Mao's instructions and without missing any time, he redeployed the CPV from mobile warfare to fixed positions and, taking advantage of Korea's mountainous terrain and the abundant forests, he expedited fortifications, improved the movement of supplies, repaired or replaced equipment, and brought units back to full strength. He won major victories through exploiting minor gains, using the tactics of "breaking up a piece of sticky candy bit by bit." He insisted on the principle of "protracted warfare and active defense" and coordinated this tactic effectively with the struggle of the negotiators.

Commander Peng gave much attention to the fortifications at the front. After our troops had moved into line and set up defensive positions, the enemy, who arrogantly believed in the superiority of iron and steel, unloaded large amounts of bombs and shells on our positions. Our commanders and soldiers first dug "cat holes" into the hills, then dug two deeper holes next to each other and, by joining them underground, formed a tunnel in the shape of a horseshoe. To withstand the enemy's artillery fire and avoid death or injury from the shelling, most of the men, with the exception of a few sentries keeping watch, would go into the tunnel. When the enemy pressed close to our positions and the enemy's shelling was shifted beyond our positions, our men would jump out of the tunnel, open fire, and repel the enemy's attack. This creative work of the people was evaluated very highly by Commander Peng. In October 1951, the Commanding Headquarters of the CPV issued an order asking that this method be

used throughout the entire CPV. As a result, a fervor of hole digging surged through the entire CPV. Following this practice, vast numbers of commanders developed tunnels with two outlets into tunnels with three or even four outlets. In this manner, a greater volume of military power could be maintained in position. When Commander Peng found out about this, he again asked the leading organizations of the CPV to collect the experiences of the masses so this work could be expanded still further. Very rapidly the entire front line of our positions was built into a criss-cross underground "Great Wall" of immense magnitude, which stood a severe test when the enemy artillery shelled it with unprecedented intensity. Take Sanggamnyong, for example: In this position of ours, an area not quite 3.5 square kilometers, the enemy dumped more than 1,900,000 shells and more than 5,000 bombs. Although this barrage virtually peeled one layer off the mountain top, our position still remained in our hands. This was because the tunnels were immensely effective. In 1952, Chairman Mao in recognizing the great value of these tunnels, said, "The question of whether being able to defend ourselves was answered last year. The method of defense lay in drilling holes. We dug two layers of fortifications. When the enemy attacked we would enter the tunnels. Sometimes, when the top layer was taken by the enemy the lower layer still was in our hands. When the enemy entered our position, we made counter-attacks, inflicting heavy casualties on him. It was through this type of indigenous method we used to fight the foreign bullets and the enemy couldn't do a thing about it." Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Vol V p. 67. This legendary achievement in the history of war was the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the broad masses, gathered by the Volunteer Army Party Committee under the leadership of Comrade Peng.

The security work of the rear echelon was also given much attention by Commander Peng. He often said, "It is impossible to fight a modern war without the help of a modern rear service," and "Wars cannot be won, having only the brave and heroic fighting forces without strong rear forces." Since the very beginning of the CPV's departure, a Rear Services Headquarters of the CPV had been set up under Premier Zhou Enlai's personal attention. During the war, the enemy first concentrated on using large numbers of airplanes which flew saturation bomb raids on our transportation lines. These were followed by pin point bombings, "killing by strangulation," and destructive bombings. The enemy attempted wantonly to break down the transportation between our front and the rear, hoping to sever our supply lines. The Volunteer Army's Political Committee with its chief Comrade Peng, faced with this situation, developed the democratic style of work in military affairs, collected brilliant ideas from the masses, and devised all sorts of ingenious ways of transportation. Despite the enemy's intensified effort to destroy our railroad lines--in 1952 the total of the enemy's bombing sorties amounted to 6,340 percent of that of 1951--the total volume of freight carried by our transport facilities during the same period increased by 267 percent. On the highways, our troops set up air-lookout stations. As soon as the enemy's planes approached, warning alarms went off and all the vehicles moved

moved without lights. And as soon as the enemy's planes left, air alert was lifted and all vehicles proceeded with increased speed and with their lights back on. Our army's truck freight volume increased month by month. In the first half of 1952 the total freight volume was 424 percent of that of the same period of 1951. On the other hand, our vehicle loss was greatly reduced, down to a rate of 0.9 percent from the initial 40 percent. In 1952, the transporting of winter uniforms for our entire troops, from the banks of the Yalu River to each and every hill at the front, took merely seventy-two hours. We actually built on the Korean battlefield a transportation line made of steel which was indestructible by bombing and unbreakable by strong force. Commander Van Fleet of the US Eighth Division admittedly said in a press conference, "Although the Allied air force and navy did their best in trying to cut off the communist supply line, the communists nevertheless by sheer, unbelievably arrogant determination succeeded in bring material to the front line--an astonishingly formidable feat, indeed." Under the leadership and direction of Comrade Peng Dehuai the Volunteer Army, together with the heroic Korean army and people, defeated--with inferior equipment--an enemy armed to its teeth, by relying on strong and forceful political work, sturdy underground "Great Wall" and, an ever continuing supply from the rear.

Intimate Friend of the Korean People

Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people once said "In the commanders and soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army that participated in the Korean war, we the Korean people saw the new sons and daughters of the glorious People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and its leader Mao Zedong; we saw them taking the Korean people's toils and hardships as their own and in their endeavors and struggles toward overcoming these hardships we saw the true faces of a new people of high honor and integrity." And Comrade Peng Dehuai, the commander of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army and a Political Commissar, was a true representative of this "new people of high honor and integrity" to which Comrade Kim Il Sung gave such high praise.

We have personally witnessed how Commander Peng loved Korea's three thousand miles of beautiful mountains and rivers just as the great rivers and mountains of our own country, and how he loved Korea's broad masses just as his own flesh and blood in his fatherland. Although during the war villages, cities, and towns were on fire everywhere, forests in flames, and fields deserted, Commander Peng without wavering maintained that the aggressors would be defeated in the end and that the waters and mountains of Korea would become even lovelier. Based on this belief he not only directed the fighting forces, beat the aggressors severely but, by following Comrade Mao Zedong's directives, educated the commanders and soldiers of the Volunteer Army to adhere strictly the Three Great Disciplines and the Eight Points for Attention, emphasizing that they should take good care of Korea's possessions, be it a hill, a river, a blade of grass, or a tree, and respect the wellbeing, customs and habits of the Korean people.

Whenever the interests of the Korean people suffered on account of an individual or an event, Commander Peng always looked into it seriously. The light offenders were criticized and educated; the serious ones received punishment. We have heard Korean people say tens and hundreds of times, "We have seen many foreign troops but we have never before come across a good army like the Chinese People's Volunteer Army." Whenever we heard accolades like this, we always thought of Chairman Mao's instructions and called to mind the strict requirements that Commander Peng had set for his men, his patient guidance, and his personal example.

Commander Peng showed great respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. When the CPV first came to Korea, Commander Peng right away initiated a visit to Comrade Kim Il Sung, reported to him, received his instructions, analyzed together with him the enemy's situations, and studied the operational preparations and campaign activities. In the succeeding months and years of war there remained close contact between them. Commander Peng frequently went to where Comrade Kim Il Sung lived, and likewise, Comrade Kim Il Sung often came to where we lived. We still remember clearly that Commander Peng was always happy that Comrade Kim Il Sung was coming. He always ordered that the place be cleaned and that security be established, and he took us, the comrades, with him when receiving Comrade Kim Il Sung or seeing him off. Whenever major problems of war arose, Commander Peng always respected the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. To the cadres of the CPV or to the Korean comrades, he reiterated, "We must support the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and protect his prestige. Only in this way can the enemy be defeated early and victory won."

Ever since he came to Korea, Commander Peng always made it a point to talk to the Korean people whenever he moved to a new location. He was concerned over the misery of the masses. We often witnessed how Commander Peng's eyebrows were drawn, his eyes filled with tears, his lips closed tightly and his face burned with anger when he saw the villages in flames. He was a man of iron and steel and, yet, the sight of a lonely old man and of children without parents could bring tears to his eyes and made him speechless for a long time. The blood of his heart and his emotions poured out for the Korean people suffering in misery. During the war years, numberless Koreans lost their land, homes, and family members, and lived in hunger and cold. When Commander Peng saw that, his heart ached. He said "We'd rather eat a little less so that the Korean people may have something to eat." Responding to the call of the People's Volunteer Army's Political Committee and of Commander Peng, the cadres and soldiers of the CPV saved more than 10 million jin (about 55,000 tons) of food stuff out of their already meager supply. At one time, the commanders and soldiers saved fried noodles mouthful by mouthful to give to the Korean people. The Political Committee of the Volunteer Army and Commander Peng had more than once asked the troops to "help our Korean relatives rebuild their homes." Between battles, the cadres and the fighting men of the CPV helped the Korean masses regularly in their spring and autumn harvests, repair

irrigation canals, prevent floods, plant trees, and build houses, prevent epidemics and provide disaster relief. But Commander Peng praised highly the heroic spirit of the good and hard-working people of Korea and the assistance they gave the CPV, and cited them as good models to learn from. In 1952, on the Festival of March 8, Commander Peng said to the representatives of Chinese women who came to participate in the day's activities, "Toward ensuring the immediate restoration of the supply line, the women of Korea should be given much credit. Their spirit of not fearing fatigue or sacrifice is worthy to be followed by the Chinese women!" Later on, in talking about the work of "resisting the US and aid to Korea," Commander Peng said "When we were in Korea, it was just like in our fatherland... the Korean people were like our brothers and sisters. There was no difference between us and we were like flesh and blood. The affection and assistance given to our forces by the Korean people were something which all our generals and soldiers can never forget."

Respected, Beloved Individual

People in general had the impression that Commander Peng was a stern man. Indeed, for his cadres and the fighting men he had strict requirements. But this was only one side of him. The other side was an even tempered affectionate individual who was profoundly concerned over the well-being of the cadres and the fighting men. Members of the CPV came from all places and regions. Commander Peng treated all the units and troops equally, never some more intimately than others. Take our own case--some of us had known him well since years past, but some only came to know him since joining the CPV. But working under his direction, all of us were happy and content. He was always frank with us and asked us to be frank with him. Therefore, when we were with him, we spoke up if we had something to say, offered our opinion whenever we had some to offer and even argued out different viewpoints. With us, there was nothing he would not talk about. Yes, in matters of work he did chastise some people when he lost his cool. But when it was all over he treated that person just as usual. We recall clearly that after the fourth battle, the command post of the CPV was transferred to a new place. Already early the next dawn the enemy's planes came. As soon as they hovered overhead, they started our house. Commander Peng's army cot got several bullet holes right after he had gotten up. And immediately after he had been dragged outside by his secretary Yang An'gong, the very spot where he had stood before was hit and his wash basin was penetrated with bullets. At this moment of crisis he repeatedly asked, "Where is Deputy Commander Deng (Hua)?" and "Where is Deputy Commander Hung Xuechin?" In view of the enemy's savage bombing of Commander Peng had for a while suggested to divide the CPV into a front group and a rear group, he asked the other comrade leaders to go to the rear and decided to remain at the front himself. The other comrade leaders insisted that he go to the rear. He resolutely refused to do so. In the end no one succeeded in persuading the other and all remained at the front.

Commander Peng paid much attention to the well-being of the cadres and took good care of them. However, he also expected much from them. He was always fair in meting out rewards and punishments. When he criticized mistakes, no feelings were spared but when things were done right he praised them loud and clear. During the first campaign, a senior responsible officer of a certain unit was so indecisive that movements of the troops were slowed down, causing a delay in the offensive and the loss of an opportunity to advance by a roundabout route. As a result, the enemy was able to slip away. This episode made Commander Peng very angry. At the end of that battle, he criticized this event severely, which not only served to educate that particular leader but also made a great impact among the high level cadres of the CPV. In a second battle, the same unit, after having made an opening in the enemy's flank, pierced 70 kilometers into it in one night, cut off the enemy's transportation line and remained in firm control of the area between the enemy's reinforcement from the north and its southward retreating troops for 50 hours, bringing the enemy's entire army into a state of chaos. Commander Peng was so elated upon receiving this information that he drafted personally an order of commendation for the Political Committee of the Volunteer Army and saw to it that this order was distributed among all the members of the CPV.

Commander Peng was always concerned over the fighting men. In the early days after entering the Korean war, supplies were short for a time. Some soldiers suffered night blindness from malnutrition. Commander Peng was so worried, that he could not eat or sleep well. He inquired all over the place about the treatment for this disease. When he was told that by drinking the juice of pine needles and eating wild grown vegetables the severity of the disease could be reduced, he immediately asked the troops to prepare the pine needle drink and to dig up the vegetables. These treatments yielded good results which made Commander Peng very happy. During the days of the Korean war when the soldiers fought in 40-below temperatures and their food was merely "a handful of fried noodles with a handful of snow," Commander Peng was very distressed. On winter inspections, he regularly asked the soldiers to take off their shoes so that he could feel with his hands if they were warm inside. He always told the cadres that, time permitting, the soldiers' meal time should not be limited to five minutes. He said, "This was how my stomach trouble started."

Of himself, Commander Peng expected even more. As soon as he came to Korea he put his whole heart and soul into the war, putting the interest of the revolution above all and giving no thought to his personal safety. In order to be able to understand the situation at the front without loss of time, and to be able to correctly handle any change in the entire war picture, he placed his command post as close as possible to an area where telephone lines could be set up with direct contact to several major units. He read all telegrams personally and speedily answered the questions asked in them, never missing the opportunity to win a battle. We had no control of the air nor was the command post of the CPV protected by anti-aircraft guns. About 250 yards away from Commander Peng's house there was a small

mine shaft. Some comrades had suggested that he move into it. However, after having weighed the suggestion in light of the needs of military leadership, he felt it was not convenient to hang the war maps in the shaft. Therefore he refused to go into it and refused to listen to anyone. When the other members of the CPV reported this to Chairman Mao, the latter, out of his concern over Commander Peng's safety, sent him the following telegram: "Sturdy and strong air shelter must be built for your command post," and "You should give full attention to the safety of the leading organization." Premier Zhou Enlai was also much concerned over Commander Peng's safety and many a time directed the People's Volunteer Army's Political Committee to take responsibility for Commander Peng's safety. After the second campaign had begun, the Political Commissar who was directly under the Chief of Staff of the People's Liberation Army, suggested that Commander Peng go inside the air shelter, but he refused. Finally Comrade Hung Xuezhong had to drag him in. Immediately after, seven B-26's flew overhead and dropped in one cluster dozens of napalm bombs, and the small house that he lived in turned immediately into ashes.

Another example of Commander Peng's high expectation of himself was that he never claimed credit for any achievement but was always ready to admit mistakes. Whatever accomplishment there was, he would always give the credit to the people of Korea and China as well as to the subordinate commanders and the soldiers. When problems occurred, he would actively take the responsibility upon himself and would openly criticize himself. After he had been given the honor and medal of "hero of the Korean People's Democratic Republic" he said many times, "I accepted it in the name of the entire of commanders and soldiers of the People's Volunteer Army." In a meeting of high level cadres in the military system he even initiated a self-criticism. This spirit of strict self-discipline moved all that were present.

Grass that grows in windy areas develops strong roots and the bamboo tested by frost grows always taller. More than 20 years have passed and the wind and the rain of struggle have washed the dust covering past history. But the true quality of our beloved and respected hero, Commander Peng, like shining gold, dazzles even more brilliantly today than ever before. His distinguished record of achievement and his highly moral character are the models for us to follow always and encourage us to endeavor and struggle continuously toward the realization of the Four Modernizations.

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BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU CHERISH PEOPLE CONFERENCE--The Guangzhou PLA units held a conference on 25 December to seriously implement the recent circular of the general political department on launching activities to support the government and cherish the people during the spring festival this year. Uphold and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and conduct the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. Attending the conference and giving speeches were (Gu Jingsheng), deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units; (Wang Chun), chairman of the political department; and (Qin Qingshan), vice chairman. The participants urged the commanders and fighters to listen to the criticism and opinions of the localities on the PLA units and fully investigate the situation of supporting the government, cherishing the people and implementing policies. The PLA units must also help the localities rectify law and order in society, resolutely deal blows at the sabotage activities of criminals and protect the people's lives and properties. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 79 HK]

HEILONGJIANG COMFORT GROUP--The Heilongjiang provincial comfort sub-team headed by Wang Yilun, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of the Provincial People's Government, arrived at Hake-da banner, the capital of Daxinganling Prefecture, at midnight on 15 January. They were warmly welcomed by leading comrades of the prefectural CCP and revolutionary committees and by representatives from the local PLA units, the Daxinganling military sub-district and from the PLA fighters. On the afternoon of 16 January, a comfort rally participated in by more than 1,500 persons was held, at which Comrade Wang Yilun delivered a comfort speech and Daxinganling Prefecture and a certain unit of the PLA railway corps were awarded with honor banners. On the afternoon of 17 January, the sub-team paid a visit to a unit of the PLA railway corps, during which members of the sub-team held a forum with representatives of commanders and fighters of the railway unit, and Comrade Wang Yilun gave a speech highly praising the achievements scored by the unit in developing the Daxinganling green area. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 SK]

GUANGDONG ARMY-GOVERNMENT-PEOPLE FORUM--The Guangdong people's government, the Guangzhou PLA units and the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly held a forum at the Guangzhou guest house on 21 January to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity. One hundred and thirty people participated including Huang Jingbo, Wang Hongrong, Chen Qingshan, (Li Qi), (Xue Yan) and Sun Leyi, responsible comrades of the Guangdong people's government, the leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units and the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The participants put forward their opinions to the localities in order to further strengthen the unity between the localities and the PLA units, mobilize all positive factors and speed up the Four Modernizations in Guangdong. Huang Jingbo, Chen Qingshan and (Xue Yan) gave speeches at the forum. [HK240856 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jan 80 HK]

HUNAN COMFORT GROUPS--The Hunan general comfort group for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of the soldiers organized by the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the Hunan People's Congress and the Hunan People's Government has sent four comfort groups to Hengyang, Lingling, Chenzhou, Qianyang, Yiyang and Changde prefectures to visit the commanders and fighters, the wounded and the sick, retired red army veterans and veteran cadres, armed fire-fighters and policemen, and dependents of the martyrs and soldiers. The comfort groups are led by Wang Hanfu, Kong Anmin and Shi Bangzhi, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the Hunan People's Congress; Liu Yanan, deputy governor of the Hunan People's Government; (Bai Ting) and (Zhao Kangsheng), deputy political commissars of the Hunan military district; (Wu Yaoguang) and (Ma Qi), advisors to the military district; Gu Zhiyuan and (Liu Yaoliu), vice chairmen of the Hunan CPPCC; and other leading comrades concerned. [HK200843 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 80 HK]

DU PING VISITS HERO'S MOTHER--Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, called on combat hero (Jiang Jinzhu's) mother (Jiang Baobian) at a PLA hostel in Zhenjiang on 25 January. Mrs (Jiang) was attending the Zhejiang Prefectural meeting on supporting the army and cherishing the people. Du Ping asked Mrs (Jiang) to address the meeting on how she educated her son. (Jiang Jinzhu) was killed in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 80 OW]

ANHUI'S CHAOHU MILITARY SUBDISTRICT--The Chaohu military subdistrict in Anhui has vigorously promoted the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people. On 21 January, it invited leading comrades of the Chaohu Prefectural administrative office and the Chao County Revolutionary Committee to a discussion meeting and solicited their comments on its own work. The following day, the Chaohu military subdistrict's leading comrades led office cadres to the prefectural administrative office to listen to the office's criticism and to inspect the discipline of the local PLA units. At the aforesaid discussion meeting, (Zhang Xuzhao), political

commissar of the subdistrict, honestly made a self-criticism and voluntarily assumed the responsibilities for certain problems left over by the work of the "three supports and two militarys." [OW281426 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 80 OW]

GUANGDONG PLA SUPPORTS PRODUCTION--Guangdong military district has supported local industrial and agricultural production in manpower, material and financial sources and contributed to the speeding up of the Four Modernizations. Last year, 123,000 work days were worked, 11,600 tons of material were transported, 670 pieces of machinery were repaired, and 1,000 technicians were trained by the military district. Last summer when a regiment came to carry out a mission of coastal defense, the regimental CCP committee organized all personnel to work in the fields while fulfilling their task, and they worked 10,000 days within 2 months. The provincial military district has centered its work of supporting local construction on supporting agricultural production, and on rescue from disasters. According to statistics, the units participated in 170 actions against disaster, vehicles were used on 180 trips, and they rescued 750 people and a lot of property and helped revive production after the disasters. [Guangdong Guangzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK]

YUNNAN NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES FORUM--The Yunnan national defense industries office recently held a forum in Kunming, which was attended by some 50 representatives of science and technology personnel of the system of the National Defense Industries. Cao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke. [HK171315 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 HK]

LIAONING MILITARY INDUSTRY--Military industry enterprises throughout Liaoning Province, on the premise that steady progress continue in military industrial production, have actively engaged in the production of export products for agricultural uses. In the last half of 1979, they earned more than seven million yuan of foreign exchange. In 1979, the provincial war industrial front established a trade company to deal in products for agricultural uses with foreign countries. Staff members of the company also made several observation tours to Japan, Hong Kong and other countries to learn the needs of foreign markets. In accordance with the information gained by the staff members, these enterprises also readjusted their production tasks to meet the needs of international markets. In 1979 the number of enterprises which have taken up the production of export products for agricultural uses increased from 7 to 14. The variety of products has been also increased from 6 to 16. The amount of goods ordered by foreign countries has increased 10 times. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 SK]

SHANGHAI AIR FORCE CAMPAIGN--The PLA air force units stationed in Shanghai are actively engaged in promoting the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and do the masses good turns. A circular in this vein was issued by the air force leading organ on 27 January. Early this morning, fighters and cadres

of the PLA all force units stationed in Shanghai organized themselves into medical teams, barber teams and farm implement repair teams to help the masses. Some went to railway stations or ports to help workers load and unload cargo. Others went to plants, markets, schools and the countryside to take part in labor, while others went to park or movie theaters to help with maintaining order. (Wei Shuanglin), deputy chief of staff, led cadres and fighters of units directly under headquarters to Shanghai No. 2 motor-vehicle plant to help with transporting building materials. [0W291229 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 80 0W]

CHANGSHA PUBLIC SECURITY--The Changsha Municipal Public Security Bureau has recently set up public order teams to effectively strengthen management of public order in the municipality. The newly set up teams are manned with efficient policemen with motor vehicles patrolling the municipality day and night. Since the founding of the teams in mid-November, the teams have settled 20 cases including fighting and disturbances by hooligans, arrested a number of criminals on-the-spot and helped other departments solve 20 cases of speculation and 50 cases of gambling and dealing in the black market. They have also solved 100 cases of illegal publications and pornographic pictures. [HK091130 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK]

GUANGZHOU WARNING AGAINST COUNTERFEIT WATCHES--Recently there were some racketeers in Guangzhou City who sold counterfeit imported watches such as Rolex, Radio, Titoni and so on. According to information obtained, these watches were made abroad and then smuggled into the city for sale. Last year, 2 cadres from Kunming came to Guangzhou and paid altogether 385 for 2 Rolex and Radio watches. They reported to the public security bureau immediately when they were back to Kunming and had discovered the truth. According to the information given, 5 racketeers were arrested, and 21 unsold watches and 1200 yuan in cash were confiscated. People who have been cheated hope that the departments concerned will seriously strike these criminals so as to safeguard the interests of the people. [HK200911 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0630 GMT 17 Jan 80 HK]

HAIKOU PUBLIC ORDER MEETING--The Haikou municipal CCP committee recently held a meeting of cadres from organs directly subordinate to the municipal authorities and leading comrades of basic-level units. The meeting formulated plans on straightening out public order. It demanded that the cadres and masses throughout the municipality take immediate action, straighten out and improve public order, deal resolute blows at criminal activities and ensure the smooth carrying out of the Four Modernizations. [HK151445 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0130 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK]

CHENGDU PUBLIC ORDER CONFERENCE--The Chengdu municipal CCP committee held a conference on 9 January on rectifying urban public order. The participants to the conference revealed that the people in the municipality have fully launched work in rectifying public order throughout the municipality since December 1979 in accordance with the spirit of the national conference

on urban public order. Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, the people have dealt blows at a number of criminals. The PLA units stationed in Chengdu have also dispatched patrol groups to provide armed patrol. After 1 month, there has been an improvement in the public order in the municipality. [HK200901 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Jan 80 HK]

SHANDONG MILITIA TRAINING CONFERENCE--The Jinan municipal PLA district garrison held a work conference on militia training recently, the conference called for continued efforts to carry out the guidelines of the third plenary session, uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, and do a good job in training so as to increase the combat effectiveness of the militia. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 80 SK]

SHANDONG RALLY--Organizations of the Shandong provincial military district and PLA units stationed in the various parts of the province recently held a support-the-army and cherish-the-people rally to relay the CCP Central Committee's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, sum up experiences in carrying out activities in this regard. The pledge to support the army and cherish the people was read at the rally. (Li Jiaqiang), deputy commander of the provincial military district, spoke at the rally. He urged the PLA units stationed in the district to conduct education among cadres and fighters on the purpose of PLA units, actively take part in and support local socialist construction, abide by the policies, laws and decrees of the party and government. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 80 SK]

GUANGZHOU PLA FUEL ECONOMY--According to incomplete statistics, the Guangzhou PLA units have saved 699 tons of coal 26,779 kg of gasoline and engine oil, 34,300 kilowatt-hours of electricity and 12,134 tons of fresh water in a month of saving energy. Many units have reduced the number of street lights. [HK150840 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Dec 79 HK]

JIANGSU FIRE PREVENTION--The Jiangsu provincial people's government recently issued a circular calling on all localities to seriously implement the state council directive on fire prevention. The circular urges public security organs to exercise effective supervision on fire prevention. It also conveys the summary of a meeting held recently by the Jiangsu provincial fire prevention and safety committee. The summary emphasizes the need to set up or improve a fire prevention and safety committees at all levels and of government and by people's communes. The summary also asks mining and industrial enterprises and institutions of higher education to form corresponding fire prevention and safety leading bodies or put fire prevention in charge of fulltime personnel. The summary calls on all localities to conduct a general fire prevention inspection before the spring festival. [06791779 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 80 CW]

SHANDONG FIRE PREVENTION--The Shandong people's government recently issued an emergency circular calling on the people to prevent fires during the winter season. The circular states that since the advent of winter, occurrences of fires have been reported from some localities, and that this matter merits the attention of the leadership at all levels. The circular urges the people's government at all levels, big enterprises in the province and various provincial departments to establish fire-prevention committees to strengthen the work in this regard. Arsonists should be punished according to the law, the circular says. [SK280804 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 80 SK]

SHANGHAI LEGAL SYSTEM STUDY--The Legal System Research Commission of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee held its first plenary meeting on 23 January. The commission will organize people of all circles to study the legal system through report meetings, discussion meetings and other gatherings. It will also organize visits to law-enforcing organizations and participation in court proceedings to deepen understanding of trials and law enforcement. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW]

CSO: 4005

'TIANJIN RIBAO' ON PROMOTING PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK290759 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "A Strategic Demand in the Planned Parenthood Drive"]

[Excerpts] To shift the work focus of planned parenthood to promoting the idea that a couple had best have only one child is a strategic demand in current population development in our country. Achieving this demand is of extremely important significance for controlling population growth, achieving the four modernizations, developing the national economy and improving people's living standards.

As a socialist country, the national economy of our country develops in a planned and proportionate way. This demands that the population must grow in a planned way. Man is both a producer and a consumer. If the population grows too quickly to suit the production of the means of subsistence and the production of the means of production, a situation of dislocation between population growth and the production of material goods will appear, the annual increase in wealth will be consumed by the increasing population and difficulties will result in the planned arrangement and cultivation of the labor force. This will inevitably make the burdens of the state and people heavier and hinder the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living standards. The control of population growth is, therefore, extremely important work which has a direct bearing on the development of our country's socialist productive forces, on the improvement of the people's living standards and on the four modernizations. Doing this work well is not only of urgent practical significance but also of far-reaching strategic significance.

Reducing our country's natural population growth rate to zero by the year of 2000 is the target of endeavor put forward by the state in accordance with Marxist population theory and with the reality of the development of our country's population and economy. Only by achieving this target can we guarantee the achievement of the four modernizations. According to estimates of departments concerned, if a couple in our country has two children, we cannot basically change the situation in which our population growth is far from meeting the needs of economic development by the end of this century. To really solve this problem, the only way is to vigorously preach that a couple had best have one child; the urban one-child family

rate should then reach 90 percent and the rural one-child family rate should reach 80 percent. Even if this is the case, our country's population will still increase by 200 million in 20 years. We must, therefore, take our population, grain, land, education and employment into consideration so that we can fully appraise the advantages for the state, the collective, the individual and posterity of having only one child per couple, heighten our understanding of the importance of shifting the work focus of planned parenthood and spontaneously shift this work focus.

Some comrades are worried about whether or not the population will become "old" if each couple has only one child. With the reduction of population growth, in a certain number of years, the number of old people will indeed rise. However, we need not worry about the problem of the population "becoming old" for a fairly long period. Even if our country's natural population growth rate falls to zero, there will be about 10 million births each year. Since such a large number of new-born forces will enter society, there will be no problem of a shortage or an insufficient labor force or manpower resources. In the wake of the achievement of the four modernizations, a relatively smaller labor force will be required. With the reduction in the population, the pressure employment will be lessened without a situation of an insufficient labor force arising.

[HK290805] Other comrades are also worried that as the number of children declines, the number of old people who need support will increase and a couple may have to support four old persons and a child. Following the development of production, the raising of people's living standards and the development of social welfare work, this problem can be completely and gradually solved. In the course of population development, we can take the necessary measures to readjust the plans for the national economy and population growth to solve this problem, if it exists.

Over the past year, our municipality has achieved very good results in planned parenthood work. In the city, one-child couples account for some 80 percent of the couples of child-bearing age. In the rural areas, one-child couples account for more than 20 percent of the couples of child-bearing age. However, planned parenthood work has developed unevenly. We must further establish the strategic idea of controlling population growth in a planned way and fully understand the importance, necessity and urgency of this work. To make our population growth gradually meet the needs of economic development, make our nation prosperous, rich and powerful and meet the interests of posterity, we must make concerted efforts to do an even better job of planned parenthood. We must work well to insure that each couple has only one child. We must strive to score new achievements as quickly as possible.

(30) 5005

'BA YI RADIO' ON PETITIONERS' NEEDS

OW031940 Ba Yi Radio [clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW

[Text] There was a period of a lively political situation characterized by democracy and freedom in China after the smashing of the "gang of four." At that time the general public, especially some young people, looked upon Chairman Hua and Vice Premier Deng as the embodiment of socialist democracy. However, since the Wei Jingsheng case, which shocked China and the whole world, and the subsequent conviction of more than 21,000 writers and editors of big-character posters and underground journals, the people began to doubt whether genuine democracy and freedom could materialize in China. Prior to Chairman Hua's trip to Western Europe, the Western press used to report on China's active democratic life and referred to China as a genuine democratic state. Now "democratic" and "free" are seldom used to describe China.

The most perverted thing is that writers of wall posters at the so-called "democracy walls" in the capital and other cities that slandered socialism, lauded capitalism, urged the restoration of capitalism and claimed that socialism and communism could not solve China's problems have gone unpunished; however, the people who criticized the current policies of the central leadership, opposed the war against Vietnam, objected to setting up enterprises with foreign investments, demanded better working and living conditions and requested jobs and transfers back to cities have been arrested and brutally suppressed. How could the petitioners, opponents to price hikes and job seekers possibly be punished as counterrevolutionaries? Most people have been forced to make petitions because there is no other way to pour out their grievances in their own units and localities. Cadres and masses lodging complaints and making petitions in the capital should know that the miseries and sufferings of the state and the people in the past 30 years since the founding of new China are the result of the central leadership's erroneous policies and measures. The people will live in misery as long as these policies and measures remain unchanged.

It should be pointed out that the mighty torrent of petitioners cannot be shocked by punishment, imprisonment and escorting the petitioners to their native places. The authorities should be brave to reexamine and acknowledge past misdeeds, thoroughly discard the domestic and foreign policies characteristic of the period of Mao Zedong and the "gang of four," be eager to meet the people's needs, be mindful of their wishes and take resolute and effective measures to solve their most pressing problems.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEILONGJIANG RADIO INCREASES TIME FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

OW261200 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
25 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Since this station began accepting advertisements, our numerous customers have expressed their warm support. The volume of advertisements we handle has increased rapidly.

To meet customer needs, this station has decided to set aside a portion of its broadcast time exclusively for advertisements beginning 28 January. Meanwhile, the station will also insert advertisements at the end of each "weather forecast" and during the "social service" programs.

There will be three 10-minute advertisement periods daily: at 2120-2130, 0750-0800, and at 1050-1100 GMT.

In addition to our vast number of listeners in the province the station also boasts numerous listeners in [words indistinct] our customers to make extensive use of our advertisement service.

This station also handles advertisements for the Xinjiang Regional People's Broadcast Station and other provincial, municipal and autonomous regional broadcast stations throughout the nation. Our procedures are simple and our service dependable. (?Local) customers may contact the station's social service group. Customers outside the province can contact us by mail or telephone or contact this station's various reporters' centers located in other areas.

CNO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BROADCASTING STATION CONDUCTS POLL ON FAVORITE SONGS

00020720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA)--A poll to select the favourite songs of the people was conducted recently by the Central People's Broadcasting Station and the editorial department of the magazine SONGS.

The Central People's Broadcasting Station received 220,000 letters from all parts of the country and the magazine received over 400,000 letters many of which enclosed money orders for the song collection to be published after the poll. To date, 1,500,000 copies of the collection have been ordered by letter.

The Central People's Broadcasting Station announced the poll on January 4 inviting listeners to mail in a list of the 15 songs they liked best of all the several thousand Chinese songs broadcast over the radio in the last three years. Included are those from films, TV plays, operas and dance dramas, as well as children's and other songs, the voting ended on January 20. The 15 top songs will be published as a collection by the magazine SONGS. The final results will be announced during the Spring Festival, which falls on Feb. 16.

The letters came from workers, peasants, soldiers, university students, teachers, technicians, scientists and professional musicians. Many were written after discussions among members of a platoon of the People's Liberation Army, a class, a youth league branch or a family. One letter often expressed the opinion of scores of persons. Party and youth league branches in some organizations made this activity an item to enrich the cultural life of the masses and mimeographed special forms for the workers and league members to fill out. An overseas Chinese residing in London also sent in selections.

Letters praised the organizers of the poll for their democratic spirit of listening in the masses.

PHI 20/20

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NURTURING, STRENGTHENING OF YOUTH EDUCATION URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 5 Nov 79 pp 1,3

[Article by WEN HUI BAO commentator: "Grasp Well the Teaching of Youths in Light of Special Situations"]

[Text] Recently, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee notified all levels of the party organizations requesting them to strengthen the nurturing and education of the youths, including a thorough solution for the problem of crimes and violations committed by some of them. This notification fully met the wishes of the people and the masses. The quality of education for the youths is of vital importance not only to the long-term consolidation of political stability and unification, and the speedy development of the socialist modernization, but also directly affects the growth of the new generation, the future of our party and our nation, and the rise and decline of our nation. Each and every member of the party, cadre of the country, and the people and the masses should take their share of responsibility for the nurturing and education of our next generation. Key responsible personnel of each party organization should, according to the request of the Municipal CCP Committee, take a personal interest in this task and put it on their agenda.

The very reason for bringing up and emphasizing the strengthening of youth education is that under the bad atmosphere of the society, crimes and violations of the youths have increased and the society has become even more unstable. Without doubt, in order to protect public security and to guarantee the construction of the four modernizations, those few hoodlums who took the lead to loot and commit other crimes must be, on a grand scale, relentlessly struck and punished by law. If the few counterrevolutionaries who have committed serious crimes and other criminals had not been punished by law, democratic rights and personal safety of the broad masses would have no protection and sequence of work, sequence of production, and public order would have been affected. But the basic solution to juvenile crime is to vigorously strengthen ideological and political education of the youths. Practical and effective measures should be taken to raise the youth's ability of differentiating right from wrong and to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology so that they can become people of lofty

revolutionary ideals, of cultural and scientific knowledge, and of high morality. There are indications that the number of youths tainted with bad habits is increasing, the crime rate of students at school is rising, and the average age of criminals is dropping. If we do not fundamentally raise political quality, moral character, and cultural education of the broad masses, we will not be able to eradicate the marketplace and the influence of the landlords among the younger generation and, therefore, we will not be able to bring up a new generation. Indeed, problems among the youths synthetically reflect the conditions of politics, economics, and culture. Juvenile problems should be considered and resolved in close connection with fostering national economic development and similar tasks. This is not to say that, under the present economic situation, ideological education of the youths can be weakened or abandoned. On the contrary, strengthening youth education is an objective need and important condition for the great promotion of modernization construction. We should be particularly aware that the youths are our hope and future; the important task of realizing the four modernizations will finally fall on their shoulders. We should look upon this task with strategic foresight and renew the importance and urgency of youth education with the view of determining whether the four modernizations can finally be realized. A host of facts have proven that as long as we ideologically pay attention to and recognize the law of youths' ideological changes under the new situation, treat the symptoms and the basic cause simultaneously, and take preventive measures, we can definitely improve the passive situation of judging matters as they stand and gain the initiative in youth education.

In order to treat youth education as an important task, we should first study how to, under the new historical conditions, make the broad youths accept our teaching and to have practical results. Here, what is important is to dialectically and scientifically study the ideological characteristics of today's youths and their differences compared with the youths of yesterday. Only when we concretely, and not just with a hazy idea, find out those characteristics and differences can we make fruitful efforts in ideological teaching. Since the founding of the Republic, for a fairly long period of time, the mental outlook and moral quality of our youths had been good. Our country was proud of this, and had won the acclaim of foreign friends. Some of our party's basic principles and superior traditions in youth education have to be carried on and fostered. We should be aware also that the historical conditions and social environment in which today's youths grew up were different from those of the past. After 10 years of cultural revolution, the ultra-"leftist" line and all types of counterrevolutionary fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had left a deep mental scar on the youths on the one hand, and they had been tempered in facing the wind and braving the storm on the other. After smashing the "gang of four," particularly after marching towards the four modernizations, a series of new things, new situations, and new problems appeared in every facet of life in society. At such a great historical turning point, ideological mode, life style, and activity pattern of the youths are greatly different

from those of the past. For example, today's youths don't have the same deep feelings for the contrast between the new and the old societies as the youths in the 1950's. On the other hand, they have deep feelings for the dark side of the society caused by the serious sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." But they are unable to correctly analyze. This has caused them to have a lot of questions in their thinking; they feel depressed, bewildered, and spiritless. Some even start to have doubts about the superiority of the socialist system. In the 1950's the society was rather stable; many youths enjoyed a smooth life. Today's youths have come into contact with society at the age when they are still ignorant and with only a few years of education. Some had never been in school before getting involved in the Cultural Revolution. Ten years of turbulent life has strengthened their independence, and many of them have been tainted with anarchical habits. They involve themselves in radical democracy. Youths in the past moved in a very small circle. Today's youths have, with the development of scientific and cultural undertakings, as well as the increased contacts between our country and other countries, comparatively broadened their knowledge and widened their field of vision. They have a keen curiosity and a strong desire for knowledge. They like to see and try every new thing personally. They are both audacious and ignorant, both sensitive and frail, easy to both accept new ideological trends and become tainted with bad habits, etc. In general, the mainstream of this generation of youths which we are facing, under the concern and teaching of our party, is good and positive. They have, compared with their elder brothers and elder sisters, both shortcomings and strong points. They have both traces of old thinking in the chaotic era of the Cultural Revolution and new and positive elements after our nation's entry in a new stage. Blending new with old, positive with negative, the ideological complexity of our youths has brought up both new demands on and difficulties in our ideological and political work. We must, starting from the practical reality of the youths at this very moment and this very place, devote ourselves to the study of new situations, new problems, and new characteristics and directly determine the content, methods, and measures of ideological education. Then and only then can we cure their mental scars and lead them to a healthy growth.

The growth of youths has always been closely related to the boiling life in a stirring society. The storms of a society are constantly affecting the ideology of the youths. Because of this, we must pay close attention to the ties between the youths and the society, in addition to understanding their own characteristics. In fact, youth education is a synthesized education. Due to the fact that the ties between the life of the youths and the society are getting broader and closer daily, this synthesis appears more and more important. Take the students, for example. In the past, they went to school from home directly, and moved in a much smaller circle. Except for organized school activities, they had very few individual contacts with the society. The situation is quite different now. Not only do the youths spend more time in public activities, but, moreover, with the gradual widespread use of modern audio-visual equipment (e.g., the transistor radio, television, and recorders) in family life, the younger children have also begun to hear and see the changes of world trends. Their families and

schools can no longer limit their activities. Their way of thinking and life are in close touch with politics, the economy, and the culture of the society. The close ties between the youths and every aspect of the society have brought about a healthy and lively atmosphere in the growth of the younger generation on the one hand, while ideology and life style of the exploiting class will bring about harmful effects on the other. We should never forget that there still exist certain remnants of the exploiting class and the "gang of four." The struggle between them and us for winning the youths will reflect in the schools. There is always a case such that when the ideology of a less advanced student has gradually improved after the joint efforts of the teachers and the parents, he will have a relapse if blown by a certain "wind" in the society. At present, many students of lower culture and moral character in school cannot study well, and their minds are not stable. This is also inseparable from the fact that they have been affected by some harmful influences of the society. This situation indicates that education of the school or family alone can no longer meet the requirements of the situation. A healthy growth of the youths has to rely more and more on a synthesized ideological education. Because of this, each front, each department, and each line of work, while engaging in its own work, should on its own initiative positively care for the growth of the youths and closely coordinate with the school and family to do education work for the youths well, through concerted efforts. The good experiences and measures gained and adapted by some districts and units of Shanghai in this regard should be seriously summed up and promoted on a large scale. Through which avenues do the youths establish contacts with the society? How can physical education, movies, television, broadcasting, etc. be programmed for the interests of the youths and provide education and guidance for them? How can streets, alleys, factories, and shops, as well as the mass organizations of workers, youths, and women, make joint efforts and play an even greater role to nurture and educate the youths? How can we initiate and promote activities even more beneficial to the growth of the youths in the "Homes for the Youths," libraries, clubs, science and technology stations, and athletic fields? All this, provided we find the weak links through thorough surveys and investigation, strengthen every organizational structure and adopt vigorous measures to effectively carry out each task under the leadership of every level of party organization, can make the entire society into a large school for the youths. Then we can make youth education a great step forward.

How to link youth education with social reform is also a new task we are facing at present. Since the founding of the Republic, we have achieved greatly in carrying out a series of democratic reforms and socialist transformations nationwide. But, due to all the interference which developed later on, the pace of social reform was relatively slow. Particularly the last 10 years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" not only hindered the work of social reform, but the social milieu was also poisoned by them. Here Shanghai, for example--there are still some "dead angles" in every area of the entire city. These sections and alleys, during the

old society, were filthy spots inhabited by all kinds of people and local ruffians; gangsters had run wild there. After liberation, the appearances have been changed somewhat, but the bad housing facilities, the low standards of material life, and the backward culture have not been basically changed yet. The old traces of social life and family relations left over, particularly the evil legacy of feudalism, have not been thoroughly eliminated. Reared in such an environment since childhood, and spending most of their time there, the youths definitely would have received harmful influences in their ideology, character, work style, and habits. Those who don't have strong wills may have taken to evil ways. Numerous investigations indicate that these "dead angles" have become hotbeds of juvenile crime and places where certain remnants of the old exploiting class engage in criminal activities. How to pull our strengths together, reform these "dead angles" with plans and focal points, take practical measures, strengthen ideological and political work, and greatly carry forward the activities of the communist new habits and new morality are also aspects that should not be overlooked in carrying out today's youth education.

Under new historical conditions, to nurture and educate the youths into an all-around developed generation morally, intellectually, and physically is, without doubt, a new task requiring a great effort of exploration; it entails our research from the aspects of sociology, pedagogy, educational psychology, law, and criminal psychology. We hope the broad social scientists work closely with practical units on this new task and find some regular patterns. I believe that as long as the entire party pays attention to mobilizing all the social forces and making everyone work together, we can, in a short period of time, obtain new achievements in youth education, greatly carry on economic construction, and revolutionize the entire social milieu.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

OPERA INSTITUTE MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

OWO20726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA)--Beijing theatre-lovers had a unique opportunity this week to see the country's best Beijing opera performers together on stage.

The occasion was the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Traditional Operas Institute, the country's most prestigious training school for Beijing opera actors and actresses. The performers were among the more than 200 graduates of the institute who gathered in Beijing for the anniversary. They put on special performances throughout the week at two city theatres.

The anniversary brought a new focus on Beijing opera--the best-known Chinese theatrical art form. Ideas about the direction the country's teaching in traditional operas should take have been discussed by instructors and noted stage artists in the last two months and the special performances this week have given the discussions a new boost.

One of the themes discussed is a special research programme to deal with young male actors whose voices change.

The teachers are concerned with the problem boy students encounter during their eight years of study, when the adolescent voice change makes them unsuitable for singing roles. As an instructor of more than 20 years' teaching experience explains, a boy still largely depends on luck to get over this hurdle.

The institute, then called the Chinese Traditional Operas School, was started in 1950 from a troupe, whose members were orphans and children of poor families, travelling with a Kuomintang division. When Beijing (then called Peiping) was liberated in 1949, the people's government took care of the 30 boys and girls in the troupe who had been left to their own resources. The Chinese traditional operas school was founded on this basis and took its present name in October 1978.

The institute has four departments which teach performing, music, directing and writing. After eight years of rigorous training, five at the level of

secondary education and three at the level of college education, a student is expected to master a repertoire of 40 to 50 operas, which are chosen in such a way as to enable students to acquire all essential skills and become familiar with the styles of all master artists.

Students from all parts of China are enrolled in the institute. During their time at the school, they enjoy free board and medical service.

The institute's 1,000 graduates are among the most active actors, actresses and musicians of theatrical troupes all over the country.

There are at least 40 similar schools in all parts of China.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

OPERA ABOUT HISTORIAN SIMA QIAN PRESENTED IN BEIJING

OWG 31232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 3 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 3 (XINHUA)--A new Beijing opera about the great Chinese historian Sima Qian of the earlier Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24) is presently being performed in Beijing. The historian is esteemed as the father of Chinese history.

Sima Qian, a great thinker, and man of letters considered to be China's first true historian, was born between 145 and 135 B.C. He wrote the "Historical Records," which established the pattern for all subsequent Chinese historical writing. The biographical text recorded the birth and development of the Chinese people from the time of the legendary yellow emperor to that of Emperor Wu of the Western Han Dynasty in Sima Qian's own time.

The opera shows how the historian persevered in writing the "Historical Records," in spite of being thrown into prison and humiliated by being castrated in 99 B.C. He had offended Emperor Wu by coming to the support of Li Ling, a prominent general whose troops had been outnumbered in battle and had surrendered. Sima Qian had tried to persuade the emperor not to kill the general's family in retribution. He once contemplated suicide on account of the humiliation of his castration, but his recollection of the instructions of his dying father, also a historian, encouraged him to fulfill his great mission of finishing his "History."

He was finally pardoned and appointed palace secretary, a post usually held by a eunuch. He felt all the more humiliated and depressed. Even his staunchest friend abandoned him. Great will-power and determination enabled him to finish the book, however.

The opera, which is based on the "Historical Records" and the "History of the Early Han (Western Han) Dynasty," shows how Sima Qian endures humiliation in order to carry out his task, and how he retains his objectivity in dealing with historical figures and his contemporaries in the face of great pressure from vicious court officials.

Forty-year-old playwright Guo Qihong told XINHUA that he had written the play to show as an example Sima Qian's courage and determination to serve his

country. He added: "Today our country is at a new stage of historical development. It needs even more this determination to work whole-heartedly for the public interest without thought of self." In writing his opera, Cao Qihong spent several months researching the history of Sima Qian's time. Historians gave much advice to the playwright and the troupe in the staging of the opera. Wang Hsi, professor of classical literature at Zhongshan University, helped him polish the lyrics.

The Thirty-three-year-old actor Zhao Shipu, a graduate of the Beijing opera school, plays the role of the great historian. His voice and scholarly appearance enable him to give an entirely credible portrayal of Sima Qian.

Some of the features of modern drama and cinema art have been assimilated in the presentation of this historical opera. For instance, the lighting conjures up the image of Sima Qian's father in his memory, and the singing of the dying father is projected from behind the curtains, which would not have been the practice in classical opera.

The opera has been favourably commented on by theatre critics and audiences since its premiere last October as one of a series of new productions staged to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

END: 5079

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGZHOU EXPANDS EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

06040804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, February 4 (XINHUA)--Spare-time study has become all the rage in this capital of Guangzhou Province. Young and old working people are flocking to enroll in the city's various night schools.

It all began when the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute decided to run a night school last December. Originally only 1,000 students were to be enrolled. However, when the day of registration came round, over 10,000 people lined up. So the final enrollment was 3,500.

For the past few years, learning a foreign language has caught on fast in Guangdong. With Guangdong Province's expansion of foreign trade, more and more factory and office workers are eager to master a foreign language. Thus the night school now has a total of 60 classes, 43 of which are English and the others are Japanese, French and German classes. The students are mostly technicians, primary and middle school teachers, young factory workers and office workers in foreign trade units and foreign affairs departments. Many technicians are studying a second foreign language. The oldest student is 60, an accountant in a chemical company and the youngest a 13-year-old schoolgirl. She is studying English in a middle school and French at night school. Following the example of the foreign languages institute, many middle schools have established night schools. A dozen middle schools in the centre of the city are offering 7,000 people, mostly young workers, courses in foreign languages, mechanical drafting, the fundamentals of television, electrical work and fine arts.

Besides its newly established night schools, Guangzhou has a number of spare-time university, a television university and some spare-time secondary technical schools. Out of the city's one million workers, including government functionaries, teachers and medical personnel, 120,000 have taken up spare-time studies. Some 460,000 are attending various scientific and technical lectures or studying general school subjects.

The driving force behind the Guangzhou workers' education movement is the municipal workers' and peasants' education committee. It comprises representatives of government departments, the trade unions, women's federation and the Communist Youth League. A vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary

committee directs the committee. The Guangzhou spare-time university is attended by 1,800, workers accounting for 70 per cent. The university offers majors in electronic automation, machine-building, the design of special lathes and mechanical automation. Courses vary from three and a half to four years.

The spare-time university also runs special one to two year courses in drafting, analytical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, hydraulic pressure techniques and scientific and technical English and Japanese. Students study here two nights a week. The Guangzhou Television University is one of China's 29 television universities. It has the largest student body, 16,000 students.

CSO: 4020

FUNCTION OF EDUCATION, GOAL OF TRAINING STUDIED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] In the past year, through a discussion on the criterion of truth, we started reducing chaos and correcting mistakes on the education front, and clarified some true and false issues in theory. However, with respect to educational thinking and theories there still remain many questions that deserve our serious research by relating to our experience and lessons in the years of teaching school. One of the questions that deserves further enquiry is that of the functions and goals of education and goals of training.

Since the human society came into existence, education has been a social phenomenon. It resulted from the social need for teaching the next generation with the production experience and knowledge. Along with the emergence of classes, education in a class society became a tool for production struggle, as well as a tool for class struggle. Once the human society has eliminated class contradictions and class struggles, education will no longer have as its function to serve as a tool for class struggle. Therefore, as a tool for class struggle, education has fallen into a historical category. But education as a tool for production struggle belongs to the category of eternity. This is the proper historical-materialistic perspective on the functions of education.

In the past 30 years, because we did not fully understand the development and changes of the principal contradictions in our country and also due to some influence of the book "Education" by Karlov, of the Soviet Union, we continued to interpret education merely as a tool for class struggle, and overlooking the role of education in promoting and restricting productive forces and unilaterally putting all problems concerning education into the category of class struggle. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" maliciously pushed this one-sided proposition to the extreme, labelling schools as the front battlefield of class struggle. Under the influence of their ultra-leftist line, the schools were engaged extensively in political campaigns and class struggles. Political movements were used to pressure teaching,

demanding students to be tempered amid great storms of class struggle, urging students to constantly be alert to the new directions in class struggle, and making teachers the "targets of dictatorship", etc. In school work, "putting teaching at the highest priority" became treacherous and was labelled as "making intellectual education number one" and attacked as such. Because the "gang of four" completely denied that a function of education is to serve as a tool for production struggle, and they totally deemphasized the educational work that was aimed at transmitting knowledge, schools were no longer genuine schools. The wicked consequence of this ultra-leftist line has been shown in the sharp contradiction in the shortage of talent to meet the needs of the Four Modernizations.

At this state in our nation, the exploiting system and the exploiting class have all vanished, and what is left are the vestiges of the exploiting class and a few antagonistic elements. Class struggle still exists, but it is no longer a principal contradiction in our society, and it does not need large scale, stormy massive class struggle. Nor should it need this. Especially the focal point of our task has shifted into the new historical period of construction of modern socialism and the major domestic tasks are construction and the Four Modernizations. Coupled with the continuing development of our nation's construction work, the production units have entered into the phases of electrification, automation and particularly electronic development. As the social production develops, knowledge accumulates, and the role of the specified schools play in transmitting knowledge and in training special skills and abilities is greater. All this assures that education is a major tool for production struggle. All work in a school in to revolve around the central task of fostering as many talents as possible for the nation. Otherwise, it would adversely affect the currently greatest political task of accomplishing the Four Modernizations. Of course, as a tool for class struggle, education will continue to engage in the long range struggle for the elimination of the political and ideological influence of the exploiting class. Accordingly, schools still must closely revolve around the central task of the Four Modernizations for fostering talents and performing well the political and ideological work of producing good students. The practice of the past 30 years indicates, in order that our nation rapidly increase its social production capability, improve its economic situation and material benefits the functions of education as a tool for production struggle must be fully developed, or else it would hinder the Four Modernizations.

For a long time, there existed a lopsided view of the implementation and understanding of the training goals, which is closely related to the functions of education, of "a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." In 1957, Chairman Mao Zedong in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" brought forth "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture."

At the time the training goal was put forward it was directed at the actual situation when large numbers of high school graduates were unable to advance into colleges and yet they were unwilling to become workers or farmers. This proposition fitted into the level of the development of social production at the time. Before the liberation, China was a junk store both poor and blank. After the liberation, industrial and agricultural production was gradually resumed, started developing and began to pick up the pace. But the level of total development was rather low. Agriculture relied essentially on man power and animal power. The level of industrial production and scientific technology was also low. Much depended on manual work. When manual labor did not require a high degree of intellectual development and scientific technology, a misconception resulted from it, to the effect that because most graduates of high schools would become workers and farmers, and would engage in manual labor, and such work did not require high-level scientific training, that therefore school education should not emphasize knowledge in the books, but rather it should stress practice and manual labor. On the basis of this misconception, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" further denied the usefulness of knowledge, pitched the workers against the intellectuals, and claimed that "the more knowledge you have, the more reactionary you become." They also wanted to create "workers without education" and intended to get rid of the educated intelligentsia "aristocrat." They confined the school's training goal to the training of manual workers. In essence, they got rid of the organic connection of "the educated" from the notion of creating "workers with a socialist and cultural consciousness." Concurrently, they replaced the socialist consciousness with "long horns and long thorns" and "the spirit of submission." In this way, they arbitrarily changed the training goal of socialist education to that of creating stupid and ignorant "workers," turning them into "both illiterates and hoodlums."

The world today is experiencing a great revolution in science and technology, and every scientific discipline is making rapid advancement. It is estimated that the scientific accomplishments in the recent 30 years are more than the totality of scientific achievements in the past 2,000 years. Ninety percent of today's development in production force relies on scientific progress. Survey results in some industrial countries indicate that increasing the scientific and cultural level of the workers is extremely important to the technical foundation of building modernization. One statistical survey reveals that prior to World War II, Japan recruited steel workers primarily on the basis of physical strength, but that in the mid-1960's, 17 percent of Japan's steel workers were high school graduates. Up to the 1970s, the percentage of high school graduates rose to 79 percent and 21 percent of the workers were college graduates. In sum, modern production requires that our workers not only use their "hands", but their "brain" also. As production becomes more and more dependent on the workers both physically and mentally in modern society, therefore, the training goal of schools should not again be

one-sided by emphasizing only on training of workers for manual work, but should train construction talents to have a high degree of scientific and cultural level, and who are both red and expert. Accordingly, for the benefit of fostering talents, our schools at various levels ought to boldly liberate thinking, and promote the specialization of each school in accord with the requirements for total development in morality, intellect and physical education. They should propose more concrete and clearer goals of training. In this way, they will be able to create more and better talents for the construction under the Four Modernizations.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

QINGHAI FAMILY PLANNING FORUM--The Qinghai provincewide forum on family planning, maternity and child care was held in Xining from 10 to 15 January. Ma Wanli, vice governor and leader of the provincial family planning leading group, spoke at the forum. The forum exchanged experiences in promoting family planning and maternity and child care work, studied and discussed plans for promoting family planning and reducing the population growth rate in 1980-81. The population growth rate in Qinghai has been lowered to 18.3 per thousand, thus attaining the target set in past plans. The forum called for taking effective measures to implement the policy of one child for each couple this year. The forum also called for launching a "family planning month" campaign during the coming Spring Festival to propagate the policy of one child for each couple and to call on cadres, party and CYL members to act as models in promoting family planning. [OW191355 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW]

XIZANG NATIONALITIES POLICY--On 28 January the Xizang Regional CCP Committee held a discussion meeting for regional administrative organs on the reeducation program in the policy toward nationalities. Comrade Tian Bao addressed the meeting. He first affirmed the achievements made in the program and laid down the guidelines for successfully carrying out reeducation in the future. Leading cadres at all levels were urged to take the lead in receiving such reeducation. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW]

CIRCULAR ON WOMEN'S DAY--The National Women's Federation, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Youth Federation, the CYL Central Committee and the National Scientific and Technical Association issued a joint circular on 29 January on commemorating the 70th anniversary of International Working Women's Day, which falls on 8 March. The circular calls on women of all nationalities throughout the country to uphold the four fundamental principles and work for the four modernizations. It calls on women's federations, trade unions, youth federations, CYL organizations and scientific and technical associations at all levels to safeguard women's legal rights and show concern for women's welfare. It calls for efforts to unite the women of all countries in the world, expand the international women's united front against hegemonism and struggle for world peace. [OW100355 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW]

FRENCH-CHINESE DICTIONARY--Shanghai, February 2 (XINHUA)--A new French-Chinese dictionary with more than 62,000 entries is on sale throughout China. The dictionary contains technical terms and frequently-used French proverbs and maxims. Scientific and technological words make up a quarter of the entries. The dictionary was edited by the Shanghai Institute of Foreign Languages with the help of more than 50 specialists. Two concise French-Chinese dictionaries were published previously in China. Each contains 30,000 entries, but also many outdated words and mistakes. [Text] [OW021248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW]

CIRCULAR COMMEMORATING WOMEN'S DAY--Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA)--Five organizations have issued a joint circular to mark the 70th anniversary of International Women's Day which falls on March 8 this year. The five organizations are the All-China Women's Federation, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation and the Scientific and Technological Association of the People's Republic of China. The circular says that socialist modernization, wherein lies the fundamental interest of the whole nation, is China's most important political task at present and the only road to thorough liberation for women. It calls on women of all nationalities in China to make a concerted effort to help realize China's modernization programme and emphasizes that women's legitimate rights should be protected and their well-being taken care of. The circular calls on women from all walks of life to unite and contribute to China's stability and unity. It calls for a further strengthening of unity with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas Chinese, and stresses the importance of expanding the international united front of women to oppose hegemonism. [Text] [OW050828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG WINTER CAMP--Harbin, 27 Jan--Eighty-one youngsters from middle schools in Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang Province, are bivouaced on a picturesque island near Harbin at a winter camp organized by the local Communist Youth League. The camp, which is designed to provide them with a challenge and build up their physical strength, is the first of its kind in this city. The boys and girls get instruction in skiing and skating and other sports. They also have fun on the frozen Songhua River in ice boats and sledges drawn by horses and deer, and around the campfire at night. Discussions at the campfire parties are centered on sciences and technology and the pupils' ideals and moral concepts. Temperatures on Taiyang Island, where the camp is established, get down to minus 30 centigrade. Winter vacation for children in this area starts earlier and lasts longer than in other parts of China because of the bitter cold. [Text] [OW281426 Beijing CQJUA in English 0705 GMT 27 Jan 80 OW]

SPRING FESTIVAL COMMENTS--Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)--Readers' letters carried in today's CHINA YOUTH NEWS give young people suggestions on how to celebrate the coming Spring Festival. A young worker warns against taking to drinking. He gave the example of one colleague who died of overdrinking at a wedding after making bets with others about the amount of liquor he could hold. A young peasant urges people to take care when

Lighting Fire-crackers. Last Spring Festival he recalls one fire was caused by fire-crackers in his commune and also a person was injured. A middle school student asks cinema to run an audience comment bulletin to report on their likes and dislikes so that film-goers can learn from each other. Another peasant urges people to hold simple weddings and not indulge in feasting. This could happen, the letter warns, because of increased peasant income. Another letter cites the example of a young peasant couple whose cash income for 1979 came to 1,200 yuan. They originally intended to go on a spending spree in the festival. But after talking over the country's needs, they decided to put 1,000 yuan into the bank and spend only 200 yuan for the Spring Festival celebrations. [Text] [06070840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW]

BOOK ON ANCIENT GARDENS--Yinchuan, 30 Jan--A book entitled "The Ancient Chinese Imperial Gardens" which the author worked on in his spare time has just been published by the People's Publishing House in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and acclaimed by members of the Architectural Society of China. The book, by 38-year-old Liu Ge, deals with the evolution of Chinese imperial gardens and analyzes their architectural and artistic designs and construction. The ancient gardens, including the Imperial gardens in Beijing and the Imperial mountain resort in Chengde, served to capture the spirit of landscapes in different parts of China. Liu Ge graduated in architecture from Tianjin University in 1964. He has since been working at the Agricultural Machinery Bureau in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. Liu recently completed the manuscript for another book, "Architecture of the Ancient Chinese Pagodas." [Text] [06011423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW]

VOLUMES ON REPORTAGE--Wuhan, 11 Jan--The Changjiang Literary and Art Publishing House will publish "The Series of Chinese Reportage Masterpieces" [Zhongguo Baogan Wenxue Congshu 0022 0948 1032 0707 2429 1331 0654 2579] written during the various revolutionary periods since the 4 May Movement. The editorial committee for this series is composed of 28 writers including well-known Huang Gang [7806 6921], Huo Shan [5478 1472] and Mu Qing [4476 7730]. Volume I of the series will cover the period from the 4 May Movement to 1947 when the war of resistance against Japan began; Volume II the period from the war of resistance against Japan to the founding of the PRC, and Volume III the period from the founding of the PRC to the 1970's. Collections of individual renowned reportage writers will also be published. The whole series will be successively off the press in 1980 and 1981. [06011439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW]

NOVEL DUE NOV. Beijing, 11 Jan--Volume one of the three-volume novel "The Scarlet" written by well established novelist Duanmu Hongliang is being printed and will be off the press in the near future. Published by the Beijing Publishing House, the 1 million word novel is about the life of the author's father. The author of the novel "Red Chamber Dream." [06011439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW]

HENAN CULTURE, EDUCATION CONFERENCE--From 21 to 27 December, the Henan culture and education committee held a conference on education in the countryside throughout the province in Luoyang, the conference discussed the issue of how to strengthen education in the countryside. It was pointed out that the instructions of the central authorities on education in the countryside are totally in line with the actual situation in Henan. Speeding up the development of education in the countryside is a momentous issue that urgently required a solution. The experiences in Gong and Wen counties have shown that the development of production has pushed forward the development of education, which in turn, has promoted the development of greater production. The participants pointed out that it is necessary to popularize the 5-year primary school education in 3 to 5 years, persist in walking on two legs, implement the party's policy on intellectuals and be concerned about teachers. The first secretaries must personally grasp education. A total of 420 persons took part in the conference. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 79 HK]

GUANGZHOU MEETING ON EDUCATION--Guangzhou municipal revolutionary committee held a meeting on education for workers from 14 to 16 January. It was decided according to the principle of readjusting the national economy that in the next 3 years, education for workers must be popularized actively improved. The meeting stressed that CCP committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over education for workers and include it in the unified production plans. All education departments of districts and counties must strengthen education for workers and peasants, and all fronts, bureaux, units and enterprises must be responsible for the education for their own workers. The 200 representatives that attended the meeting carried out serious discussions on reviving and developing education for workers in Guangzhou. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 17 Jan 80 HK]

GUANGDONG AUDIOVISUAL EDUCATION--The institutes of higher learning in Guangdong have scored new progress in audiovisual education in the past 2 years. These institutes now have the initial conditions for launching audiovisual education. The use of television has begun in teaching. The Guangdong bureau of institutes of higher learning has held a symposium to exchange experiences, and visited various institutes to study audiovisual on-the-spot demonstrations. [HK270817 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Jan 80 HK]

GUANGXI YOUTH EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM--A Guangxi symposium to exchange experiences in educating young people and juveniles was held in Nanning from 19 to 24 January. The tasks of the symposium were to plan future tasks, mobilize the whole party to effectively strengthen education for young people and juveniles and train young people and juveniles to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. A total of 160 persons took part in the symposium, during which representatives of 13 units introduced their experiences in grasping education for young people and juveniles.

Also present at the symposium were Zhao Maoxun, Luo Libin and He Yiran, responsible comrades of the Guangxi regional CCP committee and people's government. Luo Libin, standing committee member of the Guangxi regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, and He Yiran, vice chairman of the regional people's government and director of the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee, gave speeches at the symposium. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jan 80 HE]

SHANGHAI PEASANT EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Shanghai municipal conference on peasant education closed on 12 January. The conference pointed out that the literacy rate among young people in rural Shanghai has reached 88.6 percent. Yang Kai, vice mayor and chairman of the municipal office on worker-peasant education, outlined future tasks, calling for vigorous efforts to develop spare-time primary and middle schools, eliminate illiteracy and popularize agricultural technical education. Xia Zhongnong, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Chen Zonglie, vice mayor and chairman of the municipal agricultural commission, attended and spoke at the conference. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW]

ANHUI EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Anhui provincial peasant education conference ended 15 January. The conference called for big efforts to wipe out illiteracy and develop spare-time elementary education in Anhui's rural areas. The province has made big strides in peasant education since the smashing of the "gang of four." There are over 16,000 public-run schools and classes for the illiterate in the countryside, attended by 380,000 illiterates. Hu Kaibing, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial worker and peasant education committee, made a summarizing report to the conference. [OWIE1455 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW]

SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY CEREMONY--The Shanghai Fudan University on 19 January sponsored a ceremony to confer certificates of honorable professorship on Dr Cheng-ning Yang of New York State University and on Dr (Huang Kesong) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Present at the ceremony were Xia Zhongnong, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Yan Gkat, vice mayor of Shanghai. [OW200142 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW]

TIANTIN EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM--The Tianjin municipal higher education committee recently held a symposium on the work of political instructors at institutions of higher learning. Attending the symposium were political instructors and persons in charge of students' affairs in various institutions of higher learning and full-time cadres of CYL organizations, totaling more than 400 persons. They held that since the smashing of the "gang of four," students' ideology and moral attitude have changed, but due to the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line, there are many ideological problems requiring solution among students. They urged that greater efforts

be made to conduct education in the four basic principles, the socialist road and communist moral character among students. [Hainan City Service in Mandarin 11:0 GMT 17 Jan 80 HK]

GUZHOU RELIEF, WELFARE MEETING—The Guizhou civil affairs bureau recently held a meeting on urban relief and welfare work to convey the spirit of the national conference on urban relief and welfare work, sum up and exchange experiences and study and make arrangements for work in the future. A responsible comrade of the Guizhou provincial CCP committee attended the meeting and gave a speech. Since liberation, the civil affairs departments in Guizhou have done a lot of welfare work. At present, there are 27 institutes for elderly and disabled people, 4 children's welfare institutes, 9 mental illness institutes, 5 welfare factories for the blind, deaf dumb, and settlement farms, which are looking after some 4,000 persons. [HK270831 Suiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 21:5 GMT 18 Jan 80 HK]

GUANGDONG RELIEF WORK—The Guangdong commerce bureau and provincial civil affairs bureau have appropriated a large number of winter relief funds and materials to help peasant families in difficulties during the cold winter season. The materials and funds include 600,000 meters of cotton cloth, 100,000 jin of cotton and 900,000 yuan. The materials and funds have now been distributed to families in some places. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 11:0 GMT 8 Jan 80 HK]

FUJIAN OVERSEAS CHINESE WOMEN FORUM—The Fujian Women's Federation held a forum of the returned overseas Chinese women and dependents of overseas Chinese from 18 to 20 January. Attending the forum were Zheng Ying, vice chairman of the Fujian CPCC; Ren Manjun, chairman of the Fujian Women's Federation; and Wang Baolin, chairman of the Fujian Federation of Overseas Chinese. (Ying Feng), vice chairman of the Fujian Women's Federation, spoke to the participants on the construction of overseas Chinese villages and testified the contribution of the returned overseas Chinese and dependents of the overseas Chinese to the Four Modernizations in Fujian. She urged the returned overseas Chinese and dependents of the overseas Chinese in Fujian to strengthen their contacts with the overseas Chinese compatriots abroad, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Taiwan compatriots who are residing in other countries and tell them about the political situation of mainland and entry to the motherland. [HK270812 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 10:5 GMT 22 Jan 80 HK]

GUANGXI ARCHIVES CONFERENCE—The Guangxi conference on archives work was held in Nanning from 18 to 21 January to convey the spirit of the national conference on archives work, sum up the basic experiences of our region in this work and put forward our region's tasks. The participants pledged to improve the grassroots management level and actively launch work on using archives to serve socialist modernization. Zhou Guangshun, secretary of the Guangxi regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the Guangxi people's government, spoke. He urged the archives workers to do a good job of the fundamental work and provide data for serving the Four Modernizations.

Lin Hongqian, deputy secretary general of the Guangxi regional CCP committee, made a report entitled "Speed up Archives Work to Serve Socialist Modernization." (Zhong Shaoguan), vice chairman of the Guangxi regional CCP committee office, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on archives work. (Liu Yisheng), secretary general of the regional CCP committee, made a summation. Li Tongwen, deputy secretary general of the regional CCP committee, and others attended the conference together with 370 persons. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jan 80 HK]

XINJIANG LITERATURE PERIODICAL--Beginning 1980, the Xinjiang People's Publishing House will publish a quarterly BIANJIANG WENYI [FRONTIER LITERATURE AND ART]. The periodical will include novels, plays, essays, poems and literary critiques. [OW200151 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG CYL ACTIVITY--CYL organizations in rural areas throughout Zhejiang Province have regarded farm production as their central task since last year. They have led CYL members and other youths in vigorously engaging in scientific experiments in agricultural production with fine results. In 1979 alone, over 20,000 youth scientific research groups were set up to work on a total of over 50,000 mu of experimental plots. Some of these experimental plots yielded an average of 1,000 jin of grain per mu. In addition, the youth scientific farming groups also planted cotton, hemp, tea, sugarcane, bamboo and other crops on experimental plots. Their experience in achieving a high yield of grain and other crops has been widely popularized in some areas with fine results. The Zhejiang Provincial CYL committee recently decided to hold an emulation campaign in scientific farming among the province's CYL members and other youths in 1980. [OW50179 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW]

JIANGSU UNITED FRONT WORK--Wang Zhaoquan, director of the United Front Work Department of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, made a report on the united front work at a meeting sponsored by the "general party committee of the provincial organizations" for the departmental chiefs, party branch secretaries and other cadres on 23 January. He said that, to properly carry out the united front work in the new period, it is necessary to rely on, trust, use and respect intellectuals and to promote the reversion of Taiwan to the motherland. He added that there are many qualified personnel who originated from Jiangsu. [OW250623 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW]

KUNMING POPULATION GROWTH--In 1979, the natural population growth rate in Kunming municipality fell to 0.009 percent. Planned parenthood work began in Kunming in 1956. In 1961, the population growth rate in the municipality was 9.01147 percent. In June 1979, 1,960 couples throughout Kunming put forward the proposal of having only one child. By the end of the year, 20,000 couples in Kunming had received one-child certificates. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 80 HK]

HUBEI PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Of 5.52 million couples in Hubei, 4.46 million couples have undertaken birth control measures. The rate of birth control is 80.85 percent. Some 66,000 couples have voluntarily pledged to have only one child. The natural population growth rate in four prefectures and five municipalities is decreasing every month. The party committees at all levels in the province have paid serious attention to planned parenthood work. The planned parenthood organs at all levels are manned with efficient work groups. At the same time, the province has also grasped prevention of complication from birth control operations. Many areas have provided health schemes for women and children and social insurance for elderly people. [HK200812 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 80 HK]

GUANGXI PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING--Recently, the Guangxi planned parenthood leadership group held in Nanning a meeting of the chairmen of the planned parenthood offices of the various prefectural commissioners' offices and municipalities to analyze the situation of planned parenthood work throughout the region and study measures for further doing a good job of planned parenthood work. Luo Libin and Li Lin, vice chairmen of the Guangxi regional people's government, made speeches at the meeting. The participants pointed out despite the achievements scored in planned parenthood work, the work has still not aroused sufficient serious attention from various circles and has not been grasped well enough. The measures are not effective. The natural population growth rate is still very high. It was demanded at the meeting that large scale propaganda on planned parenthood work must be launched before the spring festival, with extensive publicity given to the relationship between controlling population growth and realizing the Four Modernizations. At the same time, it is necessary to cite and reward the couples who have only one child and impose economic sanctions on those who produce more than three. [HK200832 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 HK]

JIANGSU PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Jiangsu Province makes headway in planned parenthood. As of the end of November 1979, the province had issued single-child certificates to 930,000 couples of childbearing age. The provincial single-child rate is 68 percent. In 17 municipalities, the rate is over 90 percent. [OW101349 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW]

JIANGSU PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE--Jiangsu Province held a provincial planned parenthood work meeting which ended on 26 January. The meeting conveyed recent instructions on planned parenthood issued by leading comrades of the CCP central committee and the state council. It also conveyed the guidelines of the national conference of directors of the offices for planned parenthood work. At the meeting, the participants exchanged experience and reviewed the situation of planned parenthood in Jiangsu. In 1979, the population growth rate in Jiangsu Province dropped to 0.85 percent, which was 0.1 percent lower than that of 1978. The meeting called

for further efforts to cut back the population growth rate. Gong Weizhen, vice governor of Jiangsu Province, addressed the meeting. [OW270234 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW]

JIANGSU FAMILY PLANNING--Beijing, 24 Jan--In Jiangsu Province, more than 930,000 couples of child-bearing age have taken one-child certificates. They account for 68 percent of the couples who already have one child in the province. [OW241141 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW]

GUANGZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD RALLY--On 21 January, the Guangzhou municipal revolutionary committee held a rally to cite 19 red banner units, 311 advanced units and 680 activists who have done well in planned parenthood. The command of the Guangzhou PLA units and the Guangdong public security bureau have actively promoted the policy of each couple having only one child. The rate of couples having only one child reached 82.2 percent in the command of the Guangzhou PLA units and 56.8 percent in the Guangzhou public security bureau. A total of 1,400 persons including responsible comrades of the Guangzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Guangzhou garrison, the Guangdong planned parenthood office and the Guangzhou municipal planned parenthood leading group, took part in the rally. Zhong Ming, secretary of the Guangzhou municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, also spoke. He put forward the proposal of promoting the policy of couples having only one child, controlling those who have two children and prohibiting people from having a third child, to reduce natural population growth rate to 0.008 in 1980 throughout the municipality. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 22 Jan 80 HK]

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